The Sydney Morning Herald.

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PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES SYDNEY

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE STEAM-PACKET TAMAR will sail on TUESDAY, at 8 P.M.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H.E.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 8020

FOR MORETON BAY, KANGAROO POINT, NORTH AND SOUTH BRISBANE.
A REGULAR TRADER.

THE fine fast-sailing clipper brigantine HELEN, 0 tons. James M'Intyre, master, is now ready to receive cargo, and will have immediate dispatch. *Her accommodations for passengers are very superior.* For freight or passage apply on board, at Inder and Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street; or to
JACOB INDER AND CO.
Goods for this vessel taken at the reduced rate of freight. 7767

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine clipper Schooner ELIZABETH JANE, T. Stericker, Master, having great part of her cargo engaged, will sail on Wednesday next, the 14th instant.
For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or to
THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf
7966

FOR WIDE BAY.

IN consequence of the non-arrival of the Opalia, the schooner SECRET, R. Jackson, master, will proceed to Wide Bay direct, on Wednesday next, the 14th instant. For freight or passage apply to the master on board; or, to
THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.
7965

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE
A REGULAR TRADER.

THE well-known passenger brig DIANA, J. R. Peake, Commander, *has only room for a few packages light freight,* and will sail on **Monday evening.**
The cabin accommodations of this vessel are superior; beds, bed linen, &c., found on board. *Separate Stern Cabin for Ladies.* For freight or passage apply on board; or to
E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.
The Diana is detained until Monday at the request of passengers. 8014

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE regular trader PHŒBE, 106 tons. Alexander Collins, master, having much of her cargo engaged will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.
7912

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE fine new clipper barque FAVOURITE, 200 tons register, John Steele, commander, will commence loading for the above port on Monday morning.
This vessel has very superior accommodation for passengers, and will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD, Harrington-street.
7972

THE EMMA, for Adelaide, is detained until noon on Monday. For passage only, having superior accommodation, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Shippers are requested to pass their Entries, and send in Bills of Lading, before Noon This Day, to enable the vessel to clear at the Customs.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

THE fine fast-sailing schooner MINERVA, Captain Birkenshaw, sails on Monday. For passage only, having superior accommodation, apply on board at Willis's (Bon Accord) Wharf; to
M. E. MURNIN, Queen's-place; or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George street.
Shippers are requested to pass their Customs Entries, and send in Bills of Lading, at once

ALL FREIGHT for the GLOUCESTER, to California, must be sent down at once to the Circular Wharf, to prevent disappointment.
SHEPPARD AND ALGAR, Agents.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 7979

FOR CALIFORNIA.
CARRIES AN EXPERIENCED SURGEON OF HIGH STANDING.

THE splendid A1 British-built ship HARMONY, 700 tons burthen, John Smith Pappe, commander, is now loading for San Francisco, and offers an unrivalled opportunity to intending passengers for the GOLD COUNTRY.
This fine ship has very lofty, spacious, and exceedingly well-ventilated 'tween decks, having been fitted up in England upon the most approved principle for a SUPERIOR CLASS OF STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
The berths are all enclosed, so as to be particularly suitable for FAMILIES AND SINGLE FEMALES.
A liberal scale of the best provisions will be landed to each passenger at the time of engaging, to which will be added an ample supply of medical comforts for the voyage.
The cabin accommodations are of the very first order, the Harmony having a full seven feet poop, whilst from the roomy build of this truly splendid ship, the state-rooms are unusually large.
For freight or passage early application is necessary to Captain Pappe, on board, (alongside the Circular Wharf); to
E. F. JENCKEN AND CO., Agents, Circular Wharf;
Or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Agents.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 7391

FREIGHT FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TENDERS will be received until 12 o'clock on Monday next, for the conveyance of about 80 tons of cargo which has been shut out of the Victoria. Timber to be taken at 50 cubic feet to the ton, other goods at 40 feet. Freight payable at San Francisco.
M. E. MURNIN.
Sydney, November 9. 7990

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
NEW VESSEL—FOR CALIFORNIA.
TO SAIL POSITIVELY IN ALL NOVEMBER.

THE newly built schooner ROSE, R. L. Pattison, commander, late of the Hunter River Steam Co.'s steamer Rose, can only take a limited number of passengers. Early application is necessary, to
S. J. COHEN, Agent, Jamison-street, Sydney.
Sydney, November 2. 7556

FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE fast-sailing first-class AMERICAN brig SABINE, George Barmore, commander, will sail for San Francisco, on 15th November.
For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to
S. WILKINSON, Jun., Macquarie-place.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing Ship SERINGAPATAM, 500 tons, F. Lovell, Commander.
This Ship having the greater part of her freight and passengers already engaged, early application will be necessary, to be made to Captain Lovell, on board, at the Circular Quay; to
Mr. C. S. DEACON; or THORNTON AND CHURCH.
394

FIRST VESSEL FOR LONDON.
FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE first-class new clipper barque EMPRESS, 405 tons, R. H. Goble, Commander, has now the greatest part of her cargo on board, and will sail early in November.
This fine vessel has superior accommodations for a few passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to
BROWN AND CO.; or, to LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.
7018

FIRST VESSEL FOR LONDON.
FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE FINE SHIP MARY CATHERINE, A1, 345 tons, Isaac Warner, Commander. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to
L. AND S. SAMUEL; or J. B. METCALFE.
October 27. 7240

FOR LONDON.
FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast-sailing A1 barque SIR EDWARD PAGET, 600 tons, A. W. Barclay, Commander,
Is now ready to receive wool and will have quick despatch. Has superior accommodation for passengers, and carries a surgeon. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; Or, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
October 27. 7714

FOR WOOL AND LIGHT FREIGHT ONLY.

THE first class ship JANE CATHERINE, 350 tons register, William W. Wilson, commander, having all her dead weight on board, and greater portion of wool engaged, will sail early in December. For freight or passage, the cabin accommodations being very superior, apply to
JOSEPH S. WILLIS; Or to J. B. METCALFE.
7973

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing first-class regular trader GANGES, 430 tons register, H. B. Blanshard, Commander, has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Has good accommodation for passengers.
Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or, to
7661 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior clipper-built ship BENJAMIN ELKIN, 500 tons register, J. M'Grath, commander, now on her first voyage. This vessel is daily expected from Adelaide, and having all her dead weight on board will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having very spacious accommodation, Apply to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.; Or, to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
7169

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE well-known A1 regular trader JOHNSTONE, 436 tons register, T. B. Harrison, commander, will be despatched in all January; and from her superior cabin accommodation and well-known sailing qualities, offers a first-rate opportunity to passengers home.
For passage or freight apply to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.; Or, MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
7158

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing A1 British-built barque SECRET, 372 tons register, Henry Hutchinson, Commanner.
Now lying at the Circular Wharf, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to
L. AND S. SPYER; Or, J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.
7023

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A1 frigate-built Ship WILLIAM JARDINE, 671 tons, William Clement Doutty, Commander.
This splendid ship will be despatched with the first wools of the coming clip, and is now ready to receive cargo.
Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodations which are superior; an experienced Surgeon will be engaged.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Doutty, on board, off Campbell's Wharf; to
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Tenitus, Circular Wharf; or to
ROBERT TOWNS, At his Wharf.
6561

WANTED TO CHARTER,

TWO VESSELS, one of about 300 tons, the other of 600 tons or upwards.
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
7910 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

NOTICE TO MASTERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

MARSDEN AND CO.'s Fire Engine and Water Tank, the MARY ANN, is now ready to supply vessels with water. The superiority of this tank over all others is easily shown; vessels can be supplied with either fresh water for use or salt water for ballast, and being fitted with two powerful pumps, is capable of forcing water to any height, for the purpose of extinguishing fire.
Orders received by Messrs. F. Mitchell and Co., Ship Chandlers, or by M. Dunn, at the Fountain, Dock Yard. 5526

NOTICE.—SHIPS REQUIRING DEAD WEIGHT FOR LONDON.

FREIGHT required for the Engines and Machinery of the steam ship SEAHORSE, about 100 tons. For particulars apply to
THACKER AND CO.; Or, R. TOWNS.
7919

NOTICE TO ENGINEERS.
TENDERS will be received until Tuesday next from parties willing to contract for certain work required on board the steamer Seahorse, now at Miller's Point Wharf. Particulars to be had on application to
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO.; Or, R. TOWNS
7918

WINDSOR.
ANNUAL HAWKESBURY REGATTA.
A MEETING will be held on Thursday, the 15th of November, 1849, at 8 P.M., at Mr. Carter's (late Coffey's) Hotel, for the purpose of making arrangements for holding the usual Annual Regatta on the Hawkesbury.
All those favourable to it are requested to attend
Windsor, November 8. 7949

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.,
Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's, under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters
LYONS BUILDINGS, 567, GEORGE-STREET.
Hours of attendance from 10 to 4.
SAMUEL H. SMYTH, Broker.
Sydney, November 3. 86

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq.
Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Agars, Esq. | R. M. Robey, Esq.
Thos Holt, Jun., Esq. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—George King, Esq.

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced Scale of their Rates of Premium:—
SECTION A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent,
SECTION B.—Shingled buildings, 8s. to 18s. per cent.
SECTION C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 15s. to 3 m. per cent.
FIFTY PER CENT. of the Premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelvemonths, on all *yearly* Policies, SO THAT THE ACTUAL *cost of Insurance will be* ONE-HALF *only of the above Rates,*
Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street
GEORGE KING, Secretary.
5789

SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF COUNCIL.
CAPITAL £100,000,
IN TWENTY THOUSAND SHARES OF £5 EACH.
OFFICE, NO. 247, ELIZABETH-STREET NORTH.
APPLICATIONS for Shares may be made daily, between the hours of ten and four, at the Office of the Company, where blank forms of application can be obtained.
Candidates for the Directorship are requested to communicate with the Provisional Committee before the tenth instant.
Copies of the Act of Incorporation may be had at the Company's Office, price ninepence.
Railway Office, November 2. 7641

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The election of six Directors to manage the business of your Company, is fixed to take place on Tuesday next, and I beg leave to offer myself as a Candidate. In offering my services as a Director, I am actuated solely by an ardent desire to see Railroads formed in this colony, for I firmly believe that they are essentially necessary to ensure its prosperity
That the wool-growers of Australia, who are obliged to send their produce to market by bullock-drays, labour under great disadvantages, compared with those who are able to send theirs by Railroads, cannot be doubted; for the cost of carriage, by bullock-drays, is not only infinitely more expensive than by Railroads, but the time required is *twenty times* as long. Further, as a means of economising our disposable labour, it must be borne in mind, that two men, with locomotive engines on a Railroad, are able to convey as many goods as 1000 men with 8000 bullocks on the ordinary roads.
I hope the time is not far distant when we shall see the present projected line extended far to the West, and to the extreme South. Also new lines of Railroads from some of the Northern Ports to the interior.
Much however will depend on the success of the present undertaking, and not a little on the Gentlemen you may appoint on Tuesday next as your Directors.
If it be your pleasure to elect me, I promise to serve you faithfully, zealously, and to the best of my ability.
I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant,
THOMAS HOLT, JUN.
November 8. 7907

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Tuesday next being the day fixed for the election of directors to manage the business of your Company, I beg to offer myself as a candidate. Should you do me the honour to elect me to so important an office, my best abilities shall be devoted to the interests of the undertaking.
I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant,
JAMES BYRNES.
Parramatta, November 9. 7976

TO FELLMONGERS AND WOOL-SORTERS.
TAKE NOTICE, a meeting of Fellmongers and Woolsorters will be held at Hulle's Hotel, corner of Goulburn and George streets, on Monday Evening next, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of establishing a Society for the protection of their trade. 7987

CONVEYANCE.
SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL, BOTANY BAY.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that his safe and commodious Omnibus, the Iron Duke, will start from the Star Hotel, George-street, every Sunday Afternoon, at half past two o'clock for the above fashionable and delightful establishment, and leave for Sydney again at six o'clock.
Fare, there and back Three Shillings.
6037 WILLIAM CANKETT.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO SEMINARY.
MRS. SMITH, (recently from England), respectfully intimates that she has a vacancy for two pupils. Terms moderate. The quarter to commence from entrance, and no vacations.
7992 Victoria street, Woolloomooloo.

A CARD.
MR. JOHN FORRESTER, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Manufacturer, No. 332, George-street, opposite the Cathedral, apprises his friends and the public that his business is carried on in all its branches at his establishment.
September 29. 6017

BY THE QUEEN'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
MR. W. H. CORY, Surgeon, begs to acquaint his friends and the public of Sydney and its vicinity, that he continues to devote his attention, from 12 till 2 o'clock daily, at his residence, Kent-street, Church-hill, near the Gas Works, to those suffering from the diseases of the teeth and gums, which his long experience in England has made him thoroughly acquainted with. Mr. Cory having also purchased and brought from England the exclusive right of using for this colony Gilbert's Patented Fulcrum, for extracting teeth perpendicularly, giving less pain than by any other method now in use; no pressure on the jaw or mouth being applied, and all danger of fracturing the jaw is avoided
N.B.—Children shedding their teeth attended to on moderate terms. 8019

COLOURED DAGUERREOTYPES.
MR. KILBURN, (brother to Mr. Kilburn, of London, Photographic Artist to H. B. M. the Queen,) solicits an inspection of his Coloured Photographic Miniatures, at his rooms, corner of Hunter and O'Connell streets, opposite the Union Bank.
Hours of attendance from 12 to 3 o'clock, daily. 7654

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.
REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR THIS MONTH ONLY.
MR. J. POLACK begs to apprise the public he has removed from Hunter to George-street, and continues to take the above portraits in a very superior style, coloured or in shade, at the very reduced price of 12s. 6d. each, including a very handsome morocco case, or frame.
☞ Private entrance at Polack's Auction Rooms. 5047

R. STEWART having resumed the Upholstery and Undertaking branches of his trade, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to conduct funerals, and execute orders for cabinet and upholstery furniture, on the most moderate terms. A variety of furniture constantly on sale. Corner of Pitt and Bathurst streets. 5869

TO PARTIES PROCEEDING TO CALIFORNIA, &c., &c.
THE undersigned is a cash purchaser, at the highest market prices, of household furniture, stocks in trade, houses, land, &c., &c., &c.
G. B. GOODMAN, 489 George-street, Six doors from Hunter-street.
Letters addressed, post-paid, will meet with immediate attention. 7780

GROCOTT'S ART UNION.
IN consequence of the extraordinary demand for Tickets in the above, the undersigned has determined on closing his List on the 25th of this month. In no instance will Tickets be issued unless paid for on or before that day.
J. T. GROCOTT, 486, George-street.
8027

GROCOTT'S ART UNION.
PARTIES in the country may obtain a Catalogue of Prizes, by applying to the undersigned.
No letters will be attended to unless prepaid.
J. T. GROCOTT, Music Saloon.
Early application is necessary, as the list is nearly half filled. 8028

TO WOOL-GROWERS, &c.
MR. STUBBS begs to inform his friends and the wool-growers of the colony generally, that he will hold sales for WOOL during the season,
AT THE MART, KING-STREET.
Wool-growers will find it to their interest to consult him in the conducting of their sales, as he neither buys nor sells Wool on his own account.
Many buyers from Germany were expected in London at the last dates to purchase New South Wales Wool *in considerable quantities.* This news must therefore have a corresponding influence to advance the prices of Wool here.
Commission 1 per cent. 7904

MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.—British College of Health. Extract from a most important document received from the island of Cape Breton, where 10,000 persons in that Island have been relieved. Also—Extract dated 28th March, 1849, from the Rev. Alfred Hewlett, Incumbent of Astley, near Manchester, who bears witness to the good effects of Morison's Medicines amongst his parishioners.
A case of the above received, and now selling by
A. ABRAHAM,
7996 382, George-street, Sydney.

"EAU DE COLOGNE."
ON SALE, by the undersigned, at a reduction of 20 per cent. on former prices, 1000 boxes of Larbalestier's celebrated Eau de Cologne, which has been pronounced by the most competent judges to be of the most delightful fragrance, and stands unrivalled as an appendage to the ladies' toilet.
A. FOSS,
7137 313, Pitt-street North.

FANCY WARE DEPOT.
HUNTER-STREET,
THE undersigned has now opened an extensive variety of new goods, comprising—
CABINETWARE, CHINAWARE, BOHEMIAN GLASS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CRICKET BATS AND BALLS, ENGLISH BASKETS, BRUSHWARE, FINE LEATHER ARTICLES, CROTCHET, KNITTING, AND NETTING INSTRUMENTS, IVORY AND BONE WARE, LONDON MADE FIREWORKS, VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS, TUNBRIDGE WARE, FINE COMPOSITION AND OTHER DOLLS, and an excellent assortment of children's toys.
HENRY PARKES, Importer and Manufacturer, Hunter-street, Right hand from George-street.
7706

NEW PUBLICANS' ACT.
JUST PUBLISHED, the above Act, and ready for delivery at TROOD'S ALBION PRINTING OFFICE, 113, King-street East, Sydney.
FIRST CLASS LONDON PARCHMENT for sale, by the above, at very moderate prices, by Roll or Skin.
PRINTING of every description at the very lowest rate, executed with punctuality and despatch. 6895

THE GOLD COUNTRY.
THE DIGGER'S HAND-BOOK, AND TRUTH ABOUT CALIFORNIA, will issue from the Press on Thursday next. Builders, Ironmongers, Drapers, and General Merchants, who wish to avail themselves of advertising in the publication will please to send the same on or before Tuesday, noon, 13th instant, to the Publisher, F. M. Stokes, 337, George-street South. 7970

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION.
W. MOFFITT has just received another shipment of this Cheap Music, which will be sold at the former low prices.
Also,
Czerny's 101 Preparatory Exercises for the Pianoforte, progressively arranged
Jousse's Preceptor for the Pianoforte
Hancock's improved Flute Preceptor
——— Instructions for the Accordian
——— improved Violin Preceptor.
FOR THE LADIES.
Miss Lambert's Knitting Book, 2s.
——— Decorative Needle Work, 2s
Miss Ronaldson's Knitting and Netting Book, 3s. 6d.
Miss Watts' Knitting, Netting, and Crotchet Book, 1s. 6d.
Mrs. Gore's Lace Collar, Brighton Slipper, &c., 9d.
Mademoiselle Riego's Knitting Book, 1s. 6d.
——— Winter Book, 1s. 6d.
Mrs. Bayne's Album of Fancy Needle-work, 9d.
Miss Cooper's New Guide to Knitting and Crotchet, 1s. 6d.
THE LADIES' HAND BOOKS OF Embroidery on Muslin and Lace Work, 1s. 6d.
Berlin Wool Work, for Ladies, 4s.
Fancy Needle Work and Embroidery, 1s. 6d.
Haberdashery and Hosiery, 1s. 6d.
The Ladies' Pocket Book of Etiquette, 2s.
The Etiquette of Courtship and Marriage, 1s. 6d.
The Book of Fashionable Life, comprising the Etiquette of the Drawing-room, Dining-room, and Ball-room, 1s. 6d.
The Elixir of Beauty; a book for the Toilet Table, 1s.
The Language of Flowers, The Poetry of Flowers, 1s. 6d. each.
7963 W. MOFFITT.

BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNETS!!!
JUST LANDED.
10 CASES of the above, including every size, from infants' to ladies' Tuscan and Dunstable, the price of ladies' Dunstable varying from 1s. 6d., and Tuscan from 2s. 6d upwards, and are *decidedly the largest, and cheapest, and most fashionable assortment in the colony.* Also,
Ribbons, flowers, bredes, parasols
Neck ties, kid gloves, hosiery,
And every article in a complicated Draper's Stock. Equal in quality and lower *in price* than any house in the trade
☞ Observe, T. COOK AND CO.,
6017 246, George-street South.

BONNETS.
MRS. KEANE begs leave respectfully to inform the ladies of Sydney and its environs that she has just received by the Tamar a fresh supply of new and fashionable
Summer Bonnets and Ribbons,
as well as a beautiful assortment of *Wreaths and Flowers,*
the whole of which are now opened and ready for inspection at 99, King-street, opposite Mr. 7922

G. CHISHOLM
CALLS the attention of parties EMIGRATING TO CALIFORNIA, to his immense stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Consisting of Colonial Tweed Coats, Trousers, and Vests, likewise English made goods, of every name and quality, and at a much lower price than usually sold.
A large stock of white and coloured SHIRTS at a very low price. 3492

DRESSES.
JUST OPENED, a choice Stock of *Black Barege Dresses.* Also, several cases of Balzorine and Muslin ditto, which will be found decidedly cheap.
7835 DAWSON AND THOMPSON.

JUST OPENED, several cases of Parasols, cheap.
7836 DAWSON AND THOMPSON.

SETTLERS, and all persons requiring READY MADE CLOTHING, are reminded that the undersigned keep a large stock, and that *they make* articles of unsurpassed fit, elegance, and quality, at *very low prices.*
7678 DAWSON AND THOMPSON.

W. COLEMAN, 453, George-street, has received by the Kate—
Black lastings
White and brown drills
Bleached and half bleached ducks
Black Orleans and Coburghs
Black crapes
White counterpanes
Coloured and white lenos
Moleskins, flannels, cheesecloth
Silesias, hosiery, haberlashery
And ribbons of every description. 6488

MADAME PROTOIS begs to inform the Ladies of Sydney and its vicinity, that she has opened to-day a large assortment of French and English Millinery, consisting of—
Satin and crape drawn bonnets, from 20s. upwards
Silk ditto, from 16s. upwards
Tarlitan and mousseline ditto, from 10s. upwards
A variety of fancy straw, Tuscan, and Dunstable bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, at a very low price, also, a variety of caps and head dresses, quite new style.
Madame Protois begs to inform the ladies of Sydney and its vicinity, that she receives their own materials for making up as usual, both millinery and dress making, and those who favour her with their orders will find them attended to with neatness and punctuality.
N.B. Mourning always ready made to suit all parties.
Wedding orders executed on the shortest notice.
A large variety of French and English stays, double and single coutille, ditto satin jane.
French Stay Warehouse, 311, Pitt-street.
November 10. 7947

SHEATHING AND BRAZIERS' COPPER COPPER RODS AND NAILS
FOR SALE, by the undersigned,—
Best London sheathing copper, 12 to 28 ounce
Ditto ditto braziers' ditto, assorted weights
Copper rods, assorted sizes
Ditto nails, ditto
F. M'NAB, 22, Macquarie-place.
7799

WILL BE OPENED THIS DAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10,
WARWICK H[illegible], 31, KING-STREET.
FREDERICK PERKS begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Sydney, and the colony in general, that he will open the above premises This Day, Saturday, the 10th instant, with an entirely new and cheap stock of useful drapery.
All classes of purchasers are invited to pay an early visit to this establishment; the proprietor having received his stock direct from England, he will offer it at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction and ensure their future support. 8036

THE OLD BEE HIVE, PITT-STREET.
JAMES BRADY has added to his hitherto splendid assortment of drapery a lot of that rare and valuable article,
Panama hats
Also,
Black beaver and Paris hats
And,
A choice stock of fancy straw, Tuscan, Brazilian, Java, brab, Manila, and China hats
Together, with some of the newest designs in Balzorine, barège, de laine, and muslin dresses, &c.
And every other article useful and ornamental in the trade.
JAMES BRADY, OLD BEE HIVE, Pitt-street.

Wanted, a respectable youth as an apprentice. 8035

NEW PIANOFORTES.
THE UNDERSIGNED will shortly be receiving, direct from the most eminent manufacturers in London, a careful selection of *new pianofortes*; together with all the new popular music for voice, pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c., &c.
S. AND H. MARSH, Jamison-street.
7981

EX AGRICOLA.
ON SALE,
COLLARD AND COLLARD'S PIANOS.
E. F. JENCKEN AND CO., Circular Quay.

HOOP IRON.
JUST LANDED, in splendid condition, ex Agricola, sizes 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 1¼, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, and 3 inches.
On sale at WOOLLEY'S.
Iron Yard, King-street. 7910

SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.
ON SALE AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.
A SODA WATER MACHINE, on the most improved principle, complete with copper gasometer, and solution pans; with a patent bottling machine complete.
7728 WILLIAM WALKER AND CO. Fort-street.

PORTABLE HOUSES, BUILT TO ORDER EXPRESSLY FOR CALIFORNIA
ONE two-storied six-roomed House, suitable for a lodging house, public-house, or store and dwelling.
Two two-roomed Cottages, very compact, and prepared out of cedar. Can be erected and pulled down in a day, by any person. Will be sold at less than cost price, being shut out of the ship.
Also,
Cedar, in boards or log, cut for the same market, at reduced prices. Apply at L. E. THRELKELD'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.
Sydney, November 7 7802

PORTABLE HOUSE—CALIFORNIA!!
PARTIES about to proceed to California are respectfully invited to inspect a commodious and even elegant eight-roomed house, at the yard of the undersigned. It is built upon the improved principle, and is decidedly the very best of the kind ever built in Sydney.
W. BEAUMONT, Builder, 221, Castlereagh-street.
7983

DEALS!
1200 PRIME RED DEALS, for Sale by
W. BEAUMONT, 221, Castlereagh-street.
7559

WOOLPACKS, 9, 9½, and 10 lbs., for sale, at
MR. R. FAWCETT'S, Auctioneer, 481, George-street.
9197

GIRDERS!
WELL Seasoned Iron-bark Girders, of various lengths and thickness, for Sale by
WILLIAM BEAUMONT, 221, Castlereagh-street.
7558

SHEET LEAD, 3, 4, 5, and 6 lbs.
Lead pipe, assorted sizes
Tin plates, IC, IX, 2X, &c.
Iron wire, 6 to 18
Perforated and sheet zinc
Bramah patent closets
Brass force pumps
Lead pumps, complete
On sale by
W. S. FRIEND. York-street, opposite the Market. 7954

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND OATS.
1000 BUSHELS Van Diemen's Land OATS, now landing ex Robert Syers, and on sale at the Stores of
GEORGE SMALL. 7925 4, Jamison-street.

OATS INSTEAD OF MAIZE.
ON SALE, prime feeding oats, superior to maize for feeding hard-worked horses, and lower in price, at the stores of
HENRY FERRIS, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
November 5. 7722

DRAUGHT ALE AND PORTER.
ON SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned—
25 Hogsheads draught porter, "Tennent's"
10 Ditto ditto ale, ditto
Recently landed, and warranted sound.
E. W. LAYTON AND CO., Bridge-street.
7969

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Hennessey's brandy in hogsheads
Jamaica and Demerara rum
Case gin (Dutch proof)
Champagne and hock
Preserved meats
Drab and miller's drab moleskin trousers
Lounging and paletot coats
Ladies' and children's shoes
French satin ribbons
Cambric handkerchiefs
Muslin and thread lace collars
Chantilly and lace veils
Black gros
Lisle thread gloves
Double and single breasted waistcoats
Patent and morocco leather
Calfskins and roans
Barege and other shawls
Artists' colours and prepared canvas
Best Coker canvas
Needles, assorted
Bar and bolt iron, &c.
L. AND S. SAMUEL, Pitt-street, November 9. 7975

NAIL ROD IRON.
ON SALE AT THE STORES OF T. WOOLLEY.
Iron Yard, King-street, 7909

RUM! RUM! RUM!
REAL COLONIAL RUM, 28 O.P. OR 1 TO 2.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.
THE undersigned begs to call the attention of all parties engaged in the Spirit Trade to his unrivalled stock of Rum, which for flavour colour, and quality, far surpasses any other in the market.
A great deal of East India Spirit—a very inferior article indeed—is most shamefully palmed upon country dealers as colonial produce, and the issue of such "vile stuff," if it leads not to the loss of many old customers, creates the utmost dissatisfaction amongst them. To prevent disappointment in procuring the genuine article, parties are requested to communicate their orders *direct* to Henry Fisher, Distiller, 337, George street, Sydney.
HENRY FISHER, 7796 Glenmore Distillery.

CORDIALS AND LIQUEURS.
LAVERS AND CO.'S celebrated Cordials and Liqueurs, consisting of—

Norfolk Punch	Brandy Bitters
Noyeau	Gin Bitters
Ginger Wine	Aniseed Cordial
Cherry Brandy	Clove ditto
Rich Rum shrub	Peppermint ditto
Lemon Syrup	

May be obtained wholesale, of any Wine Merchant in Sydney, or of the undersigned in draught or in cases containing one and two dozen each. The celebrity these cordials have attained renders recommendation superfluous.
J. V. LAVERS AND CO., 339, George-street, Sydney.
August 13. 2512

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES AND CONNOISSEURS.
MADEIRA, IN THREE DOZEN CASES
PALE FRENCH BRANDY, VINTAGE 1837, IN ONE DOZEN CASES
GENUINE SCHIEDAM GIN, IN RED CASES, EACH TWO GALLONS.
THE undersigned have for sale a small quantity of the above goods, of a quality that rarely finds its way to these colonies, which they recommend to the attention of the judges of a *choice* article.
COOPER, BROTHERS, 7673 Waterloo Warehouse.

WINES, BEER, &c.
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
PORTS, in pipes, hogsheads, quarter-casks, and bottle
Sherries, in butts, hogsheads, quarter-casks, octaves, and bottle
Madeiras, very fine, in quarter casks
Champagnes, quarts and pints, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Clarets, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Burgundies, "Chambertin" and "Clos Vougeot," pints and quarts
Sauternes, in 1 and 3 dozen cases
Allsopp's No. 3 ale, in hogsheads.—October brewing
Ditto ditto, in 3 dozen casks
Bottling wax
Wine and beer corks
7251 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

PAGE'S PORT,
EX LADY CLARK.
ON SALE by the undersigned—
400 Cases Page's Port Wine.
This favourite wine is bottled and racked in Oporto, in one dozen cases, and to suit the convenience of families will be sold by the single case.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO., 450, George-street, 4542 Near the Post Office.

ON SALE.—HASS'S No. 3 Burton Ale, October brewing.
10026 THACKER AND CO.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Draught ale and porter
Bottled ditto
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO. 7787

75 KEGS NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, choice brands
50 Boxes Negrohead Tobacco, superior quality
50 Bales Hops, finest sort
50 Barrels Pork, ex Australia, from Boston
Chairs
Rosin
Pitch
Clocks, &c.,
For sale by
S. WILKINSON, Jun., 7803 Macquarie-place.

COLONIAL NEGROHEAD AND CAVENDISH TOBACCO.
THE best brands in the Colony, always on sale at the stores of
MR. HENRY FERRIS, Pitt-street, Near the Victoria Theatre.
Sydney, October 18 6687

S. PEEK AND CO.
INVARIABLY keep the best Wines and Spirits imported—
Brandy
Rum
Gin
Whiskey
Devonshire Cider, Claret, Champagne, Port Sherry, and Marsala Wines, Dunbar's and Byass' Ale and Porter; the above supplied either to dealers or families, in any quantity not less than
TWO GALLONS OR ONE DOZEN.
S. PEEK AND CO., 7952 Wine Merchants.

NOW LANDING.
BLUE STONE, Figs, Jordan Almonds, Muscatells, Cream Tartar, Worcester Sauce, Tartaric Acid, Carbon

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

NOVEMBER 9.—Essington, brig, 123 tons, Captain Mills, from Port Fairy the 2nd inst.

November 9.—Mary Stewart, schooner, 73 tons, Captain Sommerville, from Moreton Bay the 5th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Ingram and family, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Thorne, and Mr. Cooper.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—The Victoria and Phantom, for California; the Haidee, for Portland Bay.

CLEARANCES.

November 9.—Phantom, cutter, 13 tons, Captain Oliver, for San Francisco, California, in ballast.

November 9.—Haidee, barque, 288 tons, Captain Stewart, for Portland Bay. Passenger—Mr. Antonio.

November 9.—Victoria, barque, 589 tons, Captain Carphin, for San Francisco, California. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett and two children, Mr. J. D. Mills, Dr. Miller, Mrs. Carphin and child, Mrs. Gordon and child, Mr. and Mrs. Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Smyth, Oliver Gallagher, John Smyth, James Warren, John Reily, John Wood, James O'Shea, Adam and Charles Beal, Joshua and Joseph Holt, Henry Davison, Edward M'Carthy, Thomas Briggs, James Conlon, John Fountain, Mr. and Mrs. Ridgeley, William Rooke, Thomas Bowman and wife, Thomas Childs, Henry Childs and wife, Peter Murphy, John Clark, Benjamin West, Joseph Cain, William and Edward Smith, Cornelius Conolly, James Melville, Michael M'Grogan, Michael Leary, John Baker and wife, Thomas Baker, John Bird and wife, Charles Lovell, Michael Mangan, Richard Dando, George Benson, James Clinton, Morris Power, Michael Gorman, Donald Robertson, John Purcell, Michael M'Mahon and wife, with four children, John M'Kay, John Mead, Thomas Canning, William Coulahan, wife, and three children, George Avid, John Graham, Michael Mally, Thomas Spencer, Thomas Stuart, Daniel Delany, John Wilson, Henry M'Kinlay, Richard Fowler, John Fowler, James Flannagan, Francis Colliton and wife, Michael Joice, wife, and daughter, Henry Burbidge and wife, Robert Bartley, Thomas Gammon, John M'Gowan and wife, Samuel Wright, Samuel Gordon and wife, Thomas Haskell, John Ryder, wife, son, and daughter, Thomas Holmes and wife, Sarah Noonan, Ninian Melville and wife, Hannah Sims, John Gallaway and wife, James M'Dead, Joseph Linehan, George Staggs and wife, Archibald Fletcher, Benjamin Wearin, Thomas Corrigan, John Dingwall, John Smith and wife, David Kilpatrick, Charles Clifford, John Almond, Samuel Nicholson, Norman Campbell, William Manger, Thomas Trotter and wife, John Leathlin, Richard and Patrick Gray, Charles Carr and wife, Dennis Malley and wife, John Reed Harman, Charles Ronald, John White, Benjamin Asher, Thomas Neads and wife, Andrew Cummins, Charles Grater, Catherine Hubbard, John Jones, James M'Mahon and wife, Ellen M'Naughten, Margaret Nugent, Kate Langdon, John M'Mahon, Richard Harrison and wife, Stuart Graham, John Mackenzie, Michael Connell, John Sullivan, Caroline Weymouth, Sophia and Emma Henderson, Samuel Fraser, Robert and Benjamin Avery, John Kelly, Joseph Hatley, John Hussey, John Metcalfe, Patrick Clark, John Kelly, William Been, wife, and two daughters, William Wright, Edward Steele, William Ternan, Thomas Scawthorpe, Robert Kendall, William Ladrigan, Aaron Zadock, Richard Purcell and wife, Thomas M'Evoy, Robert Berry, William Wilks, Aaron Morris, wife, and three children, Abraham Hart and wife, Benjamin Levy, wife, and three children, Isaac Warrell, Akoong, Robert Morley, Patrick O'Hara and wife, James O'Hara, Ellen Elliott, Henry Butcher, George Francis, John Pendergast, Joseph Dennistown, William M'Grady, William M. Curtayne, Betsy Rogers, Leon Cheorett, Lewis Alexander, wife, two daughters, and two sons; Emily and Sophia Alexander, Henry Alexander, Thomas Rafferty, Thomas Chapman and wife, Robert Calvin, John Batty and wife, George Humphreys, Peter Duffey, Robert Evans, Thomas Hassell, John Shorthill, Jeremiah Callaghan and wife, Thomas Lynch, John Gough and wife, Mary Middleton, Joseph Wright, Thomas Burden, James Smith, Caroline Grater, Sophia, Emily, and Alice Anderson, James Bryan, wife, and three children; Amelia Nash, Mary Cassidy, W. Rofe, Eliza Dowling, Ann Donelly, James Holdstock, John Hunton, Mrs Kichals, John Robertson, James and Patrick Tuohey, J. T. Taylor, James Taylor, Jane Wright, Thomas Holdstock, W. Lopdell, Jane Child, J. West, wife, and two children, Jacobus Du Moulin.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 9.—Bride, 32, Lethbridge, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; Anna Maria, 49, Bonney, from Newcastle, with 70 tons coals; Curlew, 15, Guyader, from Shell Harbour, with 19 pigs, 4 calves, 2000 feet timber, 12 casks butter; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, from Wollongong, with 80 kegs butter, 120 hides, 1000 feet timber, 25 bags potatoes, 10 bags maize, 14 calves, 10 pigs, 4 casks ale; Endeavour, 14, Howell, from the Hawkesbury, with 43,000 shingles; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 63 bales wool, 58 trusses hay, 1156 sheepskins, 50 hides, 15 bags onions, 40 boxes candles, 20 boxes soap, 3 bales skins, 20 pigs, 3 calves, 2 kegs butter, and 5 kegs tobacco.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

November 9—William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, for Wollongong, with sundries; Endeavour, 14, Howell, for the Hawkesbury, in ballast; Lass o'Gowrie, 17, Masters, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Anna Maria, 49, Bonney, for Newcastle, in ballast; Traveller's Bride, 32, Lethbridge, for Newcastle, in ballast.

IMPORTS.

November 9.—Essington, brig, 123 tons, Captain Mills, from Port Fairy: 500 bags wheat, 21 bales wool, 200 tierces beef, 106 casks tallow, R. Campbell, tertius; 6 hides, 4 kegs butter, Order.

EXPORTS.

November 9.—Victoria, barque, 589 tons, Captain Carphin, for California: 73 packages timber, 3 cases pipes, 2 packages iron bars, 1 cask salt, P. and J. Tuohey; 1 case, 1 chest tools, 1 case nails, 1 cask biscuit, J. Holt, jun.; 1 chest apparel, A. M'Gaa; 17 packages timber, 1 package zinc, 1 case apparel, 1 cart, S. Alexander; 6 cases tools, 4 pieces cast iron, 1 package saws, 3 pump shanks, 1 boat, J. West; 9000 feet timber, 9000 shingles, 6 packages timber, W. Curtayne; 6 cases 174 packages 84 bundles 720 pieces timber, 7 cases pickles, 2 casks currants, 1 case 1 package bacon, 2 cases bottled fruit, 2 cases sauces, 1 case (a cooking apparatus), 248 packages cedar, 84 bundles shingles, 10 kegs nails, 5 bundles sashes, 100 tons coals, 1 box locks, 2 bundles doors, 2 cases 1 cask ship chandlery, 2 casks tar, 1 chain, 1 anchor, 1 fire sheet horse, 1 wain, 52 boxes vinegar, 11 tarpaulins, 9 boxes Epsom salts, 16 boxes sausages, 11 boxes chocolate, 3 cases, 2 packages drays, 8 wheels, 14,000 shingles, 2 bundles dray shafts, 1 bundle rails, 4 boats, M. E. Murnin; 1 case cigars, 25 tons coals, F. Ebsworth; 1 horse, J. Gough; 1 horse, G. Clark; 1 horse, S. Alexander.

VESSELS LAID ON FOR LONDON.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

The following is the amount of cargo on board each vessel, as reported by the captain or chief officer:—

West Indian, barque, 328 tons, Mills; 551 casks tallow, 9000 horns, 96 bales leather, 5 tons hoofs, 571 bales wool, 3191 hides, 2000 treenails, and 39 tons bones, on board.

Empress, barque, 405 tons, Goble; 500 casks tallow, 3000 horns, 3193 hides, 25 tons bones, 355 bales wool, 5000 treenails, and 19 bags hoofs, on board.

Mary Catherine, ship, 363 tons, Warner; 55 tuns black oil, 5 tuns sperm oil, 162 casks tallow, 2780 treenails, 130 tons copper regulus, 8 pieces and 3 cases machinery, 7500 horns, 277 bales wool, and 2183 hides, on board.

Ganges, ship, 430 tons, Blansard: 220 casks tallow, 4000 treenails, 25 tuns sperm oil, 12 casks lamp-black, 10 tons bones, and 9000 horns, on board.

Kate, ship, 904 tons, Broderick; 56 casks tallow, 160 tons copper regulus, 30 tons bones, 112 bales wool, and 127 hides, on board.

Secret, barque, 380 tons, Hutchinson; 18 tons bones, 70 casks tallow, 15 bags hoofs, 1200 hides, 52 bales wool, and 700 horns, on board.

Jane Catherine, barque, 350 tons, Wilson; 40 tons tamana wood, 42 casks tallow, 90 tons copper regulus, 2 tons hoofs and bones, 8000 horns, 50 bales wool, and 2000 hides, on board.

Woodstock, barque, 300 tons, Nicholson; not commenced loading.

William Jardine, ship, 672 tons, Doutty; 50 bales wool, on board.

Sir Edward Paget, barque, 482 tons, Barclay; about to commence loading.

Agricola, barque, 564 tons, Bell; about to commence loading.

Tamar, barque, 556 tons, Stayner; not commenced loading.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

FOR ADELAIDE.—By the Emma, on Monday next, at noon.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.—By the Minerva, on Monday evening next, at six.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Susan, on Monday next, at noon.

GEELONG.

ARRIVED.—October 28. Tasman, ship, 563 tons, J. B. Blackburn, commander, from London (Plymouth 12th July). Passengers—Cabin, Rev. William Singleton (religious instructor), Mrs. Singleton and family, Dr. Stamp (surgeon superintendent), Mrs. Stamp, Miss Stamp, Mr. Stamp, jun., and Master Stamp, Miss Armstrong, Mr. Henry Edmiston, Mr. Blackburn, and 234 bounty emigrants—men, women, and children.

VESSELS LOADING FOR LONDON.—There has been a fair portion of wool shipped on board some of the ships during the past week, and a considerable quantity of dead weight. The West Indian has bent sails, and expects to get away on or about the 25th instant, and the Empress and Mary Catherine near the same time. The Agricola and Sir Edward Paget will commence loading on Monday next—the latter has all her ballast on board ready to receive wool, of which her cargo will only consist. The Ganges begins taking in wool on Monday next. The Kate has been taking in as dead weight the copper regulus ex Josephine.

The Essington saw the schooners Brothers and Susan on Wednesday last, at noon, off Cape Howe, from Sydney the 4th instant, for Port Fairy; also the brig Christina, from Sydney the 4th instant, for Port Phillip.

The Emma, brig, from Sydney the 21st ultimo, and William, schooner, hence the 18th ultimo, arrived at Hobart Town on the 31st.

An attempt was made by pirates to board the schooner Endora, from Bangor, Maine, bound to California, on the 4th of April, off the coast of Brazil, but she was defended by her passengers and crew; one boat filled with pirates sunk, and the rest sheered off.

The necessary repairs to the bottom of the steamer Rose having been completed, she will be launched from the patent slip this afternoon.

EMIGRATION FROM PLYMOUTH.—On Wednesday last the William and Mary sailed for Sydney with 162 female Irish orphans, accompanied by the proper matrons. The Navarino, 640 tons, the Nelson, 603 tons, the Success, 621 tons, and the Himalaya, 477 tons, have arrived during the week to embark emigrants at this port. They are chartered by the Colonial Emigration Commissioners.—*Western Luminary.*

The barque Willing was advertised in the Port Phillip papers to leave for Sydney on the 5th November.

The Mary Stewart has brought from Moreton Bay 13,000 feet pine, 60 bales wool, 6 casks tallow, 3 bundles sheepskins, 20 tierces beef, 1 iron boiler, and 152 hides. The Tamar, steamer, hence, arrived there on the 3rd instant, and the schooners Ann Mary and Cumberland on the 4th. The Mountstuart Elphinstone and Lima had also arrived in the Bay. Captain Sommerville reports the steamer Eagle, between Seal Rock and Cape Hawke, last Thursday afternoon, hence for Moreton Bay.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.—The Glen Huntley, hence the 25th February; Alert, 25th March; and Artemesia, 15th March, arrived in the Downs on the 10th July. The Waverly, from Launceston, had arrived in London prior to the 24th July. The Sarah, 729 tons, Wilson; and the Alert, 394 tons, Davidson, entered outwards for Sydney, the former on the 25th July, and the latter on the 17th. The Lismoyne, 506 tons, Roals, was to leave Plymouth on the 10th August, with emigrants, for Sydney. The Senator, for Adelaide, sailed from Deal July 14. The Gitana left for Port Phillip on the 15th July, and the Royal George and Renown on the 31st. The Fancy, for New Zealand, sailed from Deal 31st July. The Ascendant and Harpley entered outwards for Adelaide the 31st July. The John Bartlett, sailed for Adelaide the 17th July. The following vessels were advertised for these colonies:—Artemesia, 558 tons, Ridley, for Port Stephens, with emigrants on account of the Australian Agricultural Company, to sail 25th August; Marine Plant, for Hobart Town, 1st August; Fanny, barque, 272 tons, Smith, for Port Phillip; Elizabeth Thompson, 350 tons, Betts, for Launceston; the Windermere, 601 tons, Ross, and the brig Adelaide, 359 tons, Coyne, for Hobart Town.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE HINDOSTAN.—The directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company were on Monday honoured by the presence of Her Majesty and Prince Albert on board the Hindostan. This fine ship, which has lately been entirely refitted for the mail service in the Indian seas, has attracted public attention in no ordinary degree, and Her Majesty having been pleased to express a desire to inspect her, the vessel was accordingly sent down from Southampton, to the moorings of the Royal yacht, off Osborne House. The day was remarkably fine, and the sea without a ripple, and at three o'clock in the afternoon Her Majesty and Prince Albert embarked in the Royal barge, steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. As the Royal party neared the steamer, the yards were manned, and on her Majesty stepping upon the gangway platform the band struck up the National Anthem. The directors of the company were in attendance at the gangway, and her Majesty took the arm of Sir John Pirie, and went through the ship, minutely inspecting the saloon and cabins for passengers, and the accommodation for the ship's company. Her Majesty was then conducted to the spar-deck, where several gentlemen connected with the company had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty, viz.:—Mr. A. Anderson, M.P. for Orkney, Mr. Patrick D. Hadow, Mr. Richard Andrews, Mr. J. R. Engledue, and Mr. Andrew Lamb. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was pleased to take great interest in all the arrangements connected with the internal economy of the vessel, and asked many questions on the subject of ventilation, with the best principles of which His Royal Highness appeared perfectly familiar. After passing some time in the engine-room, and afterwards in the holds and mail-rooms, the Prince returned to the deck, and the Royal party then left, after a stay of about an hour, Her Majesty and the Prince expressing to Sir John Pirie their gratification with the inspection of so fine a merchant steamer. In the Royal suite were the Honorable Colonel Phipps, Major-General Wemyss, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Colonel Seymour, Countess of Desart, and the Honorable Miss Stanley. As Her Majesty's barge left the Hindostan's side, the yards were again manned, and three hearty cheers greeted the Royal party, the band playing "Rule Britannia.—*Nautical Standard, July 21.*

MARRIAGE OF LOLA MONTES (COUNTESS DE LANDSFELDT.)—This extraordinary lady, whose connection with late events in Bavaria will be fresh in the recollection of our readers, was married on Thursday, to George Stafford Heald, Esq. (of the 2nd Life Guards). The ceremony took place first at the French Catholic Chapel, in King-street, Portman-square, and afterwards at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. Mr. Heald is a very young man, not having long attained his majority. He is, we believe, related to Mr. Heald, M.P. for Stockport, and possessed of a very large fortune.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

November.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER. morn	HIGH WATER. even
10	SATURDAY	5 11	6 49	3 54	4 32
11	SUNDAY	5 10	6 50	5 7	5 38

Moon, new, 7·18 A.M., November 15.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1849.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

LATER ENGLISH NEWS.

WE were favoured yesterday evening, by Mr. PRICE, chief officer of the ship Havering, with London papers to the 2nd of August, four days later than those obtained from that ship on the previous day. There is an old and very true saying about a "gift-horse," but we cannot help observing that Mr. PRICE would have doubled the obligation had he given these papers to our reporter when he boarded the ship on her first arrival.

These additional papers contain much important and interesting matter.

Parliament was prorogued on the 1st of August, by commission; the proceedings will be found among our extracts.

On the same day, Her MAJESTY embarked on her first visit to Ireland, where all parties were engaged in the most extensive preparations for her reception.

The Australian Colonies Bill had been withdrawn. Up to the last, the Ministry appear to have intended to press the Bill. In the House of Lords, on the afternoon of the 17th July,

Lord Stanley wished to ask a question relative to the bill in progress for regulating the constitution of the Australian colonies. Since the time when he gave notice of his question on this subject no progress had been made in the measure, which now stood, as it then did, for the second reading. It was not likely, this being the 17th July, that a measure which sought to establish a new constitution in five or six of the colonies, would be passed this session. He wished, therefore, to ask the noble earl whether it was his intention to restrict the bill to the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales? If so, there would be no objection to such a course in that house, and he also believed in the other house also.

Earl Grey could only express his great regret that the pressure of other important business had prevented this bill from going on—but as the matter now stood, it was impossible to give a definite answer to the noble lord's question. If, however, the measure was really, as it was represented to be, a bill to establish a new constitution in the Australian colonies, he admitted it would be impossible to consider such a bill in the present session; but the bill was really a bill to extend to other Australian colonies that constitution which already existed in New South Wales, giving certain powers to the colonial legislature, subject to the control of parliament. He believed that the bill had the approval of the colonies. With reference to the question of the bill passing this session, he was unable to give a definite answer to the noble lord.

After a few words from Lord Polworth, which were inaudible in the gallery,

Earl Grey said he differed from the noble lord as to the expediency of altering the present system of land sales in the colonies. He believed that the maintenance of the present system in its integrity was of vital importance to the colony. It was not, therefore, his intention to propose the insertion of any clause for altering that part of the bill. But as complaints had been made by some parties that their hands were tied up by parliament from making changes which would conduce to private interests, when the proposed alterations were under consideration the question would be open to consideration also. But certainly to give power to one colony only to make such change was inexpedient, and he could not consent to such a proposition for this reason, that as under the Land Sales Act a large portion of the produce of land sales was spent in promoting emigration, it would be wrong and unjust to allow a particular colony to lower the price of its land in order to induce emigrants to come to it in preference to other localities. Uniformity of price was therefore most desirable, but he saw no objection to introduce a provision into the bill to the effect that if federal legislation came into operation in the colonies, the legislature should have power, acting on behalf of the common interest, to alter and amend the Land Sales Act, if they thought fit. He would be willing to give that power under such circumstances, but he confessed he should be sorry to see the colonies avail themselves of it for the purpose of reducing the price of their land, without first making compensation to parties who had bought their lands on the old terms. It would be an injustice not to have a compensation of this character.

Lord Stanley said it was impossible, after the statement of the noble lord, that the bill should pass this session. Important questions had been shadowed out for the first time, all of which he could tell the noble earl would be fully discussed before they were finally disposed of. Enough had been just said to convince the noble earl and his colleagues, that it was impossible the whole of the bill could pass that session.

After a few words from Lord Montesgle, the subject dropped.

This determined expression on the part of Lord STANLEY evidently sealed the fate of the Bill, for in the House of Commons the same evening

Lord J Russell said, with respect to this Bill, he wished to state that although he believed there was no opposition to the principle contained therein, yet, inasmuch as it was likely to give rise to considerable discussion, and as it would be very late this session before they could send it up to the other House of Parliament, he did not mean to proceed with that Bill. (Hear. hear).

In answer to a question from Mr. Adderley,

Lord J. Russell said he did not mean to give up this Bill altogether; on the contrary, he proposed that it should be one of the earliest Bills for the next session of Parliament.

Mr. Scott asked whether the noble lord would have any objection to lay upon the table of the house the measure he intended to bring forward next session, in order that it might be considered before that time?

Lord J. Russell was understood to say that he thought it better to leave the bill as it stood.

Mr. Hume thought the government had acted very wisely in postponing this bill to next session. He had received a communication from the colonies, containing a request which he thought a reasonable one—that when bills of this kind, which proposed to effect important changes in the colonies, were intended to be introduced into Parliament in the next session, the parties to be affected by them should have an ample opportunity of considering their details in the interim.

Lord J. Russell said, that this bill having reference to the Australian colonies had been founded upon propositions that had been discussed over and over again in Australia. Even though the principle be generally assented to, of course no one was to be bound to assent to every clause contained in the bill. There would be an ample opportunity afforded for the consideration of the measure.

Mr. ADDERLEY, M.P. for North Staffordshire, who has lately paid much attention to colonial affairs, had given notice of a long string of resolutions which he intended to move when the bill went into committee, which must have occupied much time had they been discussed. They will be found in the supplement.

We perceive that a "New Zealand Land Conveyance Bill" had passed through both Houses. We do not see the slightest clue to its object.

There was a terrible affray in the north of Ireland on the 12th July, when an Orange procession was attacked by a party of Ribbonmen. Five persons were killed, and many wounded. As usual in such cases the most contradictory accounts of the commencement of the outrage are given.

J. T. SIMES's wool circular will be found among our extracts. It does not speak so decidedly as to the rise in price as we expected. From the actual sales that we have seen, we are convinced that the increase was, as reported yesterday, fully two-pence per pound.

Some very interesting extracts will be found in other parts of the paper and in the Supplement.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE His Honor Mr. Justice DICKINSON, and a Jury of four.

After His Honor had disposed of one or two assessment cases the following cases were tried.

PARKINSON v. M'QUIGGAN.

Mr. BROADHURST, for the plaintiff, said that this was an action on a promissory note, dated so far back as the 7th May, 1847, for the sum of £60, of which the defendant was the indorser to the plaintiff. The defendant by his plea denies his indorsement; he says, also, that the note was not duly presented for payment to the maker, and that he had not due notice of dishonour. Upon these pleas the plaintiff has joined issue. The learned counsel said he would not be able to produce direct evidence that due presentment had been made, or that notice of dishonour was given, yet evidence would be adduced, from which it would be for the Jury to presume that all had been done required by the law.

It was then proved that the indorsement of the name of the defendant on the note was in his hand-writing. It was proved that the defendant, after the note became due, said he was afraid he would have to pay it, as the maker (Mare) had made away with property with which he ought to have paid it. It was also proved that the defendant had promised the plaintiff to pay the amount of the note in a month or two.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL, for the defendant, contended that the evidence adduced in lieu of the direct evidence of the presentment and dishonour, was not strong enough for the Jury to act upon, in coming to the conclusion that all had been done that the law required.

His HONOR, in leaving the case with the Jury, read over the evidence, and told them that it was, to his mind, as strong presumptive evidence as was given in some of the decided cases as reported. It was, however, for them to consider. The Jury without leaving the box, found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £61.

Attorney for the plaintiff, Messrs. Little and Yeomans; and for the defendant Mr. C. H. Chambers.

JOHNSON v. MOSES.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, an attorney, to recover the sum of £54 1s. 2d., being the balance of a bill furnished to the defendant of the value of work done by the former in the capacity of an attorney for the latter. Evidence was given that the great bulk of the items charged were done, and that the amount claimed was reasonable. It was proved that the defendant had promised to pay the amount, and had never found the slightest fault with the bill delivered. For the defendant it was contended, that he was not entitled to the whole sum claimed, inasmuch as some few items were not proved.

The jury found for the plaintiff the whole sum claimed.

Mr. Darvall appeared as counsel, and Mr. ——— as attorney for the plaintiff; and for the defendant Mr. Holroyd appeared as counsel, and Mr. Redmond as attorney.

PURDY v. WEST.

Mr. LOWE, for the plaintiff, said, that this was an action for false imprisonment. The plaintiff, it would appear, was a respectable person, by calling a schoolmaster. The defendant is a person of well known reputation, and who is better known by the name of Kitty Wright, the reputed keeper of a house of ill fame. The plaintiff was a married man. His wife, it would seem, about the day of the false imprisonment complained of, viz., the 23rd of July of this year, had taken up her abode with the defendant. The plaintiff naturally anxious to withdraw his wife from such a place may have been frequent in his visits to the defendant's house, and perhaps this may have annoyed her. However, on the day in question, the plaintiff was given by her into the custody of a policeman, who is now absent from Sydney, on the charge of having stolen, above all things, from the defendant—a woman—a pair of breeches; she saying at the same time, however, that she would not have given him in charge if he would have refrained from coming to her house. He was then taken to the lock-up house; but next morning, when the case was called on before the magistrates, the defendant declined to prosecute. The only issue raised was, was the defendant guilty of the alleged imprisonment? Of this there could be no doubt, after the evidence he had to offer had been heard; the real pinch of the case would be, as to the amount of the damages the plaintiff was entitled to; these, he would contend, under the circumstances, ought to be most liberal.

Mr. Isaac Nichols and the son of the plaintiff proved the main facts of the case.

Mr. BROADHURST, for the defendant, contended that the plaintiff had disentitled himself to any, at least to more than nominal damages, by the course he had adopted, in instructing his counsel not only to asperse the character of his own wife, who was no longer alive, but also that of the defendant; causing that same learned person to make assertions against both, of which not the slightest evidence was offered.

After his HONOR had summed up, the Jury, without retiring from their box, found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £50.

Attorney for the plaintiff, Mr. Redmond; and for the defendant Messrs. Nichols and Williams.

The Court was then adjourned at an early hour.

FRIDAY.

Before His Honor Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, and a Jury of four.

The only case on the list for trial to-day was the following:—

DOE DEM. THERRY v. PENNELL.

Mr. BROADHURST, for the plaintiff, said this was an action of ejectment, brought to recover possession of a farm in the Appin district. The land in question, in the year 1819, had been granted by his Excellency Governor Macquarie to one Nicholas Bryan. He died some time in the year 1835, having made a will, giving first a farm to his wife, and then devised "all the rest of his property" to the lessor of the plaintiff, the Rev. John Joseph Therry. The grant itself, unfortunately, is in a very mutilated state, but this deficiency will be supplied by a duly certified copy of the extract of the grant from the Registrar-General's office. The proof will be simple enough; it will consist of the production of the mutilated grant, and the certified copy of it. It will be shown, that the testator duly made his will in the year 1835, and afterwards died.

The portions of the original grant, and the certified extract were then produced. The witness who produced them said he received the first from the agent of the plaintiff at St. Mary's Cathedral.

A witness of the name of Lawrence Ryan (the will having been first produced from the proper office of the Supreme Court) then proved that he knew the deceased well, and remembered his dying, which took place shortly after the Rev. John Joseph Therry drew his will, he having been sent for by the deceased. The will he, the witness, attested, and so did a man of the name of Cornelius Dempsey. The will appeared also to be attested by some third person, but whether that person's name was Seward or Leward did not clearly appear, nor could the witness say which it was. Indeed he could not say that the third person did attest, but said that Dempsey might have written that third person's name.

Mr. MICHIE appeared for the defendant, and submitted that the plaintiff ought to be nonsuited, making the three following points in support thereof, viz.—first, that no proof of identity between the devisee named in the will and the now claimant was given; secondly, that the words in the will, "all the rest of my property," would not carry the farm in question; and lastly, that the attestation by the three witnesses was not sufficiently proved. This was necessary, as the will was executed before the coming in force of the late Will Act.

Mr. BROADHURST said, he was willing that leave should be reserved to the defendant to move the full Court hereafter for a nonsuit.

Mr. MICHIE was then proceeding to address the Jury, when His Honor said as to two of the points he had not much doubt; but as to the third, viz.:—as to whether the will contained sufficient words to carry the property, he doubted whether he ought to be called upon at so short a notice to give an opinion; indeed there were cases that would warrant him in refusing to do so. His Honor intimated, however, that there were cases that would show that the words in the will were sufficient.

Mr. MICHIE said he would address the Jury. In doing so, he said, unless he had been informed that the plaintiff was a reverend gentleman, he would most unhesitatingly have come to the conclusion that the case presented on behalf of the plaintiff was not a very reputable one. He could not think that it was very reputable for a person like the plaintiff, going to the house of an ignorant man, writing his will for him, and inserting himself therein as a recipient of the testator's bounty. Such appeared to be the case on the evidence. Doubtless were the plaintiff here in his proper person he could justify such a proceeding. He submitted that the Jury would not be justified upon such a shadowy and flimsy case, as presented on behalf of the plaintiff, to come to a conclusion against the defendant, and thus turn him out of a possession of some fifteen or sixteen years' standing. The very staleness of the claim was in itself almost a bar to the right of the plaintiff on equitable grounds to recover. He denied that there was sufficient evidence for a Jury to act upon, in establishing the identity of the devisee with the plaintiff, which of course ought to be established most strictly, or else any reverend gentleman of the same christian and surname as the devisee might succeed in the action. As to whether the will contained sufficient words to pass the estate in question, that was a question more for the consideration of the full Court, and he would not trouble them (the jury) with any observations on that point. As to the attestation of the will, however, he would say thus much, that they (the jury) must be clearly satisfied that the will of the testator was attested and subscribed by three or more credible witnesses. At the utmost the evidence only proved that the execution had been attested by two witnesses, which, according to the Statute of Frauds, which would govern this will, as it was executed before the late Will Act, would not be sufficient. Besides this, he purposed calling witnesses to show that at the date of the will the testator had not the legal estate in him, he having some time prior mortgaged the farm in question.

Witnesses were about being called, when

His HONOR said he thought it would be desirable at once to take the opinion of the jury as to whether there had been a sufficient attestation of the will to satisfy the requirements of the Statute of Frauds. He thought one witness, when called, need not actually prove that the other two witnesses had attested the execution by the testator, but at least he ought to prove some circumstances from which the jury might conclude that all three witnesses had so attested. He read over the evidence of the witness bearing on the point, and told them, if they were of opinion that the attestation was not perfect, there would be no necessity to go into the defendant's case; but if they thought the attestation was perfect, then the defendant would have to proceed with his case.

The Jury consulted for a few minutes, and said that they were of opinion the execution had not been properly attested by the three witnesses. Whereupon a verdict was entered for the defendant.

Attorneys for the plaintiff—Messrs. Dunsmure and Longmore; for the defendant—Mr. P. Long.

CAUSE LIST TO-DAY.—Thurlow v. M'Vitie, Wallis v. Flood.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE W. H. KERR, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Henry Kesterton, a single meeting was held, and the following claims were proved:—Southey and Cooper, £44; Minithorpe, Gurner, and Thompson, £5 8s. 3d.; and James Cory, £26 19s. 11d. The insolvent was allowed to retain his wearing apparel and his watch; and the assignee was directed to realize the remainder of the assets.

In the estate of Charles Saxby, a single meeting was held, and the following claims were proved:—Henry Chappel, £6 13s.; H. W. Pendegrass, £3 2s. 4½d.; P. Walsh, £29 13s. 8d.; A. Davis, £4 10s. 3d.; J. Kingsbury, £3; J. Martin, £7 2s. 5d.; J. Waters, £9 7s. 4d.; C. Flint, £2; J. Lowden, £2 16s. 5½d.; and W. Fisher, £6 4s. 1d. The meeting allowed the insolvent to retain his furniture and wearing apparel; all other assets to be realized forthwith.

In the estate of Leslie Duguid, a special meeting. The following claims were proved: W. Samuel, £2 8s. 2d.; and the executors of the late Thomas Fairweather, £101 10s.

In the estate of John Solomon, an adjourned special meeting. The insolvent's wife was examined, and the meeting adjourned to Tuesday next.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

Peter Klees, of Woolloomooloo Bay, baker. Debts, £106. Assets—personal property, £15; outstanding debts (exclusive of £47 bad and doubtful) £60 18s. 2½d. Balance deficiency, £30 1s. 7½d. Mr. King, Official Assignee.

Moritz Mendel, late of York-street, Sydney. Debts, £1256 1s. 6d. Assets—personal property, £1016. Balance deficiency, £150 1s. 6d. Mr. Perry, Official Assignee.

Joseph Napthali, of Druitt-street, Sydney, cabinetmaker. Debts, £53 19s. Assets—personal property, £6 10s. Balance deficiency, £47 9s. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

CITY COUNCIL.

THURSDAY.

PRESENT—The Mayor; Aldermen Allen, Brown, Fisher, Egan, Broughton, and Thurlow; Councillors Moore, Linguard, Paton, Hill, Josephson, Ryan, Smidmore, Little, Board, Moir, and May.

NEW COUNCILLORS.

Messrs. Jenkins, Ryan, Peden, Moffitt, Roberts, Thomas, and Williams, took their seats as Councillors, having been introduced by the Aldermen of the Ward which they severally represented.

BATHURST-STREET.

Mr. JENKINS presented a petition from Mr. Spooner, of Bathurst-street, stating that one of his houses in that street had been burnt down, and begging that he might be relieved from the assessment.

Read and received.

(A communication from the Mayor, relative to the defalcation of Mr. Rowley, late collector of rates, was considered with closed doors.)

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Upon the motion of Alderman THURLOW, the Council resolved itself into committee for the purpose of appointing standing committees for the year ending 31st October, 1850.

It was then proposed by Alderman THURLOW to appoint four standing committees, viz.:—A Finance Committee, an Improvement Committee, a Committee for the Supply of Water and for Lighting, and a Committee for the regulation of Hackney Carriages and the preparation of By-laws. The combination as proposed in the last two Committees was deemed advisable, because the work would admit of such an arrangement, and because by reducing the number of Committees to four, they could be formed by the election of a Councillor from each Ward. By Alderman BROUGHTON it was proposed to separate the direction of Lighting and Water, by placing them in the hands of distinct Committees. Alderman ALLEN thought that it would be better to have but four Committees, but that it would be more advisable to amalgamate the Water and Improvement Committees, as the proceedings of the one frequently interfered with those of the other. Mr. LITTLE proposed to have six Committees, as at present, viz., Finance, Lighting, Improvement, Water, By-Laws, and Hackney Carriage. After some further discussion, Alderman Allen's proposition was withdrawn, and the other amendments having been negatived, that proposed by Alderman Thurlow was adopted by a majority of 17 to 6.

After some further conversation, it was determined that the Committees should be chosen by ballot, one member from each ward being placed upon each. The following Committees were then chosen:—

Finance Committee:—Chairman, the Mayor; Vice-Chairman, Alderman Thurlow. Members—Councillors Williams, Moffitt, Thornton, Macdonald, and Board.

Improvement Committee:—Chairman, Alderman Broughton. Members—Councillors Paton, Moor, Moir, Thomas, Flood, and Jenkins.

Water and Lighting Committee:—Chairman, Alderman Fisher. Members—Councillors May, Little, Ryan, Wilkie, Lingard, and Peden.

By-Law and Hackney Carriage Committee:—Chairman, Alderman Allen. Members—Councillors Driver, Hill, Josephson, Neale, Roberts, and Smidmore.

The Council then resumed its sittings, and the Committees were confirmed.

Council adjourned until twelve o'clock to-day.

FRIDAY.

Present: The Mayor, Aldermen Allen, Brown, Egan, Thurlow, Broughton, and Fisher; Councillors Ryan, Moir, Lingard, Jenkins, Macdonald, Hill, Peden, Paton, Josephson, Neale, Smidmore, Williams, Driver, Moor, Thomas, Little, Moffitt, May, Board, Roberts.

ELECTION OF MAYOR.

The MAYOR stated that the first business before the Council was the election of a Mayor for the ensuing year. Several questions had been put to him as to the manner in which the names of the several candidates should be proposed from the chair in the event of there being more than one. He had therefore written upon the matter to the City Solicitor, and had received a letter upon this subject, which should now be read.

The letter was then read by the Town Clerk, and appeared to recommend that the first person proposed should in the first instance be named by the Chair, and if he obtained a majority of votes, should be declared the Mayor, no further amendment or proposition being received.

The MAYOR said that he would rather have the point decided by the Council; but if he was compelled to decide the question himself, he should rule that their standing orders applied to the present case.

No objection having been raised, it was understood that the ordinary rule should apply to the present case.

Mr. JOSEPHSON proposed Mr. Alderman Allen as a fit and proper person to be the Mayor for 1850. In so doing he commented upon the high character both public and private of the Alderman, and on the ability with which he had before discharged the functions of the chief magistracy. He admitted that there were many members equally well qualified to fill the office, but he believed that they were

SUNDAY SELLING.—A publican named Burgess was on Thursday convicted of a breach of the Licensing Act, by selling on Sunday, and sentenced to pay a fine of 40s., and costs, one half of the fine to go to the informer.

RESISTING A CONSTABLE.—A man named Gleeson was on Thursday convicted of having violently resisted a constable in the execution of his duty, and sentenced to hard labour for three calendar months, with a recommendation from the Bench that he be employed on the public works of the colony.

THE ROBBERY AT RUDD'S.—A man named Smith was on Thursday apprehended by Inspector Burrows as one of the parties who effected the robbery of watches, &c., at Mr. Rudd's, to the value of £240, on the 19th ult. On searching the prisoner's residence some eardrops were found which Mr. Rudd has identified as his property.

STOLEN ORDERS.—On Thursday, in consequence of a warrant granted on the application of Mr. Korff, a man named Reynolds was apprehended by Sergeant M'Donnell of the police force, for having in his possession certain orders for the payment of money drawn on Mr. Korff, as Secretary of the Fitz Roy Iron Mining Company, which had been stolen from a Mr. Nicholson as he was journeying towards Paddy River. Reynolds named one Thomas Jackson, who with his wife was lodging at his house, as the party from whom he received the orders in question. Jackson and his wife were therefore apprehended on a charge of highway robbery. Yesterday the three were placed in the dock at the Police Office. From the circumstances given in evidence the prisoner Reynolds and the female Jackson were discharged from custody, and the third remanded for further examination.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—On Thursday last, one David Foley, a constable at Pittwater, started to take some butter from his farm to the Ferry, for the Sydney market, and his absence from home being prolonged beyond the usual period, a search was commenced by his family, and he was found under his dray, shot in the side. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, and we understand a warrant has been issued against a man of the name of Collins, for the murder.

VISITING MAGISTRATE, DARLINGHURST GAOL.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Edward Denny Day, Esq., to be Visiting Magistrate of the Gaol at Darlinghurst.

STORM AT MAITLAND.—Yesterday (Tuesday) the weather was excessively sultry in the morning, and afterwards a great westerly wind arose, and clouds gathered. After two o'clock there was every indication of a thunderstorm, and the wind lulled, but it was not till near four o'clock that the storm burst. A violent wind, nearly amounting to a hurricane, then suddenly arose from the north-west, which in a few minutes changed to south-west, then backed round to north-west, and once more changed to south-west, at which it continued blowing for some time. During these changes the wind blew in gusts of uncontrollable fury, unroofing several houses in the town, partially or wholly, blowing down chimneys, and in one case actually nearly blowing off the upper story of a building. This last was a wing of the Boston Brewery, Bulwer-street, in which is placed the large cooler, and the walls of which are consequently almost entirely composed of weatherboards in frames, so hung that at will they can be all opened to allow a free draught of air through; the further end of this wing is built up to the eaves with a substantial brick wall. Against this wall of weather-boards the full force of the wind came, and although, as Mr. Cadell assured us, the frames were all open at the time, the building was seen to rock once or twice, and then to suddenly heel over, the wall being left two feet out of the perpendicular; the brickwork at the end split, one part accompanying the weatherboards, while the other remained attached to the gable-end wall; the roof also accompanied the weather-board portion, and slid evenly over the gable wall, scarcely disturbing a brick in its passage; the eastern brickwork which was disturbed fell out into Mr Rourke's yard. In the two-story house inhabited by Mr. R. P. Forster, High-street, two chimneys fell with a loud crash, neither of them fortunately falling inwards, although the bricks from one fell on and damaged the roof. The chimneys were also blown down in a house in Elgin-street. A window in the Catholic Church received some injury, and a wooden window in the tower of the Free Scotch Kirk was blown in. A barn belonging to Mr Thompson was entirely unroofed, and numbers of buildings lost shingles, weatherboards, and sheets of bark, while one or two old rickety wooden buildings were blown down. In the gardens many trees were uprooted or branches torn off, and fruit was blown down to a great extent, while some cabbages in a garden near the Falls were uprooted and took a flying leap across the river. We hear several trees in the immediate neighbourhood have been blown down. Up to a late hour last evening we had heard of no injury or accident to any person. In East Maitland the wind partially unroofed several buildings, and blew down some temporary erections, and also blew off the cross from the roof of the Catholic Church. A barn belonging to Mr. Holcomb, senior, was blown down, and another belonging to Mr. Hickey. In Morpeth we heard that the walls of a brick building commenced some time since by Mr. Anlaby, but discontinued, were blown in.—We understand Mr. Cadell and other persons think the injury to the Boston Brewery was caused by a stroke of lightning, and not by wind; but we could see no mark or appearance to justify the supposition.—*Maitland Mercury.*

PARRAMATTA.

NOVEMBER 8.—BELCHER'S ROBBERY.—A second ruffian has been captured, as accessory to the robbery at Liberty Plains. From information received by Mr. Ryan, that functionary proceeded to Sydney as before, in search of his man, and after a long and tiresome perambulation of the city, Mr. R. sent his horse and gig to Homebush, for a man to assist him in the search, and at length took the fellow at the Flour Company's Wharf. It appears his name is Daniel Holmes, formerly in the employ of Mr. Belcher, and afterwards in the service of Mr. Potts, in the same neighbourhood. It is stated that Mr. Belcher can identify the prisoner as soon as he is able to attend the Police Office, but by the doctor's account of the injuries received, it is not likely that he can attend for some days, as he is still in danger.

VIOLENT ASSAULT UPON THE CHIEF CONSTABLE.—William Brown, in the service of Colonel Mundy, appeared before their worships, Mr. Elliott, P.M., and Messrs. Anderson, Parker, and Suttor, to answer the charge of Mr. John Ryan, who deposed as follows:—At two o'clock on Wednesday I heard a horse gallop by my residence; and on going out I saw the prisoner ride furiously down George-street; I first thought the horse had run away; but on following him found, by the man pulling up to get his hat as it fell off, that it was not the case: I came to him as he was standing by Mr. Byrne's store; Mr. B. and myself caught hold of the bridle rein; the prisoner tried with great violence to force the horse; I told him who I was, requested him to dismount, and go quietly with me; he resisted, and struck at me with his fist; I struggled with him twenty minutes, and but for the assistance of Mr. Byrnes and family, I should have been much injured; I then got assistance from two other constables, but whilst we handcuffed him he struck me a violent blow on the back of the neck and kicked me on the ear. (Mr. R.'s ear presented an unsightly appearance.) The riding was most furious, and the lives of many persons were greatly in danger. Mr. James Byrnes deposed—I heard the cries of a female and ran out; it was the mother of some children who were greatly in danger by the violent riding of the prisoner; he refused to dismount; I took him by the leg, and Mr. Ryan by the collar, and took him off the horse; his conduct to the police was the most violent that I ever witnessed; the lives of the people were much endangered. The prisoner said in his defence that he was drunk, and knew nothing about it. Mr. Elliot informed him that it was no excuse, and that the information might have included two charges: the first for furiously driving, which would incur a fine of £10, and the second for resisting the Chief Constable in the execution of his duty, which would be £5. The bench sentenced him to the latter fine, or to be imprisoned in Her Majesty's Gaol for two calendar months.

ANOTHER ASSAULT.—Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick, publican, appeared on summons to answer the charge of assaulting Mr. Charles Jackson, a publican. It appears that the parties live nearly opposite; that on Monday last the defendant was passing plaintiff's house, that he (plaintiff) made an indecent and insulting noise at Mr. Fitzpatrick, when he returned to resent it, and a struggle ensued, in which Mr. Jackson lost one tooth and part of another. The swearing in this case was most contradictory—to wit, plaintiff deposed he never opened his mouth or said a word; a witness for the defence said that Jackson made use of the insulting noise, and said something abusive to Fitzpatrick; Jackson swore that defendant kicked his daughter before he himself was knocked down; another witness swore it was after. The case lasted a long time, and engrossed much attention. The bench, after some consideration, decided that there was so much discrepancy in the evidence, and that some of the witnesses had on a late case proved themselves so little worthy of belief, that they must dismiss the case. Mr. J. M. Gould appeared for the prosecution.

MR. DRANE'S CONCERT.—"Music hath charms," the poet says, but not it would seem for the inhabitants of Parramatta, judging from the thin attendance at the Concert on the night of Wednesday last. We have heard one cause of the failure assigned, (which has no doubt influenced many of our fairer townspeople), is the objection to attending a concert held at an inn; be that as it may, we can only state that the spacious room at the Glasgow Arms is very well adapted for the purpose, provided due care be taken to station proper persons at the private entrance to usher the visitors up stairs. Of the music and of the singing, as a whole, we cannot but speak favourably; they gave great satisfaction to the audience.

ENGLISH NEWS.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1.

PARLIAMENT was this day prorogued by commission.

The ceremony, in consequence no doubt of the absence of her Majesty, appeared to have excited very little public curiosity or attention. No crowds assembled round the precincts of either house; and in the interior of the magnificent edifice appropriated to the deliberations of the Peers, the only unusual circumstance we observed was the attendance of some forty or fifty ladies. The number of noble lords present on the occasion did not, we believe, at any period of the proceedings amount to more than about half-a-dozen, with the exception of the Lords Commissioners.

The doors of the house were opened to strangers at a quarter-past two o'clock.

On the motion of Lord Campbell, the Lord President of the Council (the Marquis of Lansdowne) sat on the woolsack in the absence of the Lord Chancellor.

THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.

Lord Campbell presented two petitions against Mr. S. Wortley's bill for altering the law with respect to the prohibited degrees in cases of marriage; one of which was from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and signed by the Moderator; and the other from the faculty of divinity in the University of Edinburgh. The noble and learned lord stated that he entirely concurred in the prayer of those petitions, and expressed a hope that the bill would not be renewed in a future session of parliament. It was said that that was a woman's question; but he felt persuaded, that if the fair sex were polled upon that subject it would be found that they were unanimously opposed to the proposed change in the law.

The Earl of Minto expressed his entire dissent from the views of the petitioners, and of his noble and learned friend, upon that matter.

Lord Campbell said it was clear that the question was an open one (a laugh); but for his part he would resign his office rather than consent to such a change in the law.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said, that he had to acquaint their lordships that her Majesty had been pleased to grant two several commissions to the several lords therein named—one for declaring the Royal assent to several acts agreed to by both Houses of Parliament, and the other for proroguing Parliament.

The Lords Commissioners shortly afterwards entered and occupied seats, as usual, on the woolsack; they were—the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Minto, the Earl of St. Germans, and Lord Campbell.

The Marquis of Lansdowne ordered Sir A. Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, to desire the immediate attendance of the members of the House of Commons to hear the Royal Commission read; and in compliance with this request, the Speaker, accompanied by Lord J. Russell, Lord Palmerston, and several other members, appeared below the bar of the House.

The Royal assent was given by commission to a number of bills.

The Marquis of Lansdowne next proceeded to read Her Majesty's speech at the close of the session, as follows:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

"We have it in command from Her Majesty to inform you that the state of public business enables her to dispense with your attendance in Parliament, and to close the present session.

"Her Majesty has directed us to express her satisfaction with the zeal and assiduity with which you have discharged the laborious and anxious duties in the performance of which you have been occupied.

"Her Majesty has given her assent to the important measure you have passed to amend the Navigation Laws, in full confidence that the enterprise, skill, and hardihood of her people will assure to them a full share of the commerce of the world, and maintain upon the seas the ancient renown of this nation.

"Her Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you that the friendly character of her relations with foreign powers affords her a just confidence in the continuance of peace.

"The preliminaries of peace between Prussia and Denmark have been signed under the mediation of her Majesty, and her Majesty trusts that this convention may prove the forerunner of a definitive and permanent treaty.

"Her Majesty's efforts will continue to be directed to promote the restoration of peace in those parts of Europe in which it has been interrupted.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to return you her thanks for the provision which you have made for the public service.

"The public expenditure has undergone considerable reductions within the present year, and her Majesty will continue to apply a watchful economy in every branch of the public service.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to congratulate you on the happy termination of the war in the Punjaub. The exertions made by the government of India, and the valour displayed by the army in the field, demand her Majesty's warmest acknowledgments.

"Her Majesty has observed with gratification the spirit of obedience to the laws which has been manifested by her subjects during the period which has elapsed since her Majesty last addressed her parliament.

"It is the characteristic of our constitution that it renders the maintenance of order compatible with the fullest enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.

"The satisfaction with which her Majesty has viewed the peaceful progress of her people in arts and industry, has been greatly alloyed by the continuance of severe distress in one part of the United Kingdom.

"Her Majesty has observed with pleasure your liberal exertions to mitigate the pressure of this calamity, and her Majesty commands us to thank you for your unremitting attention to measures calculated to improve the general condition of Ireland. It is her Majesty's fervent hope that it may please the Almighty Disposer of events to favour the operation of those laws which have been sanctioned by Parliament, and to grant to her Irish people, as the reward of that patience and resignation with which they have borne their protracted sufferings, the blessings of an abundant harvest and of internal peace."

The commission of her Majesty appointing Lords Commissioners to prorogue parliament was next read by the clerk at the table, the Lords Commissioners being the same as in the preceding case.

The Marquis of Lansdowne then said—My lords and gentlemen, by virtue of her Majesty's commission under the great seal to us and other lords directed, and now read, we do, in her Majesty's name, and in obedience to her commands, prorogue parliament to Tuesday, the 9th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 9th day of October next.

The proceedings then terminated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY.

THE Speaker took the chair at a quarter past two o'clock, when he announced that he had received a letter from the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, acknowledging the thanks of the house in the following terms:—

Simlah, ——, 1849.

SIR,—I have had the honour of receiving your letter, dated 26th April, enclosing the resolutions adopted by the House of Commons on the previous day. In obedience with the command of the house I have communicated the resolutions to Lord Gough and the several officers mentioned therein. On my own part I have to express the gratitude with which I received this distinguished mark of the approbation of the house.

At a few minutes to three o'clock,

Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the table, and summoned the house to appear in the House of Peers to hear the Royal commission for proroguing the parliament read.

The Speaker, accompanied by all the members present, retired; they returned in about three-quarters of an hour, when all the members having formed a circle round the table, at which the Speaker had taken his place, the Royal Speech was read. (See Lords' report.)

The greater part of the members present shook hands with the Speaker, and the session was at a close.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Morning Herald, August 2.)

THE market for Public Securities was still farther depressed by the numerous small sales of money stock. Consols opened at 92¾, were done as low as ½, and closed, buyers, at the opening quotations both for money and the account. The Three per Cents. Reduced were done at 92¾ and ¾; the Three-and-a Quarter per Cents., at 93¾ and ¾; India Stock, 251; Exchequer Bills, 48s. 51s.; and India Bonds, 83s. pm.

There was a slight falling-off in the Foreign Stock market. Mexicans were done at 26½ and 7; Granada, 16; Portuguese Four per Cents., 29 8; Spanish Three per Cents., 34; French Five per Cents., 89, exchange, 25f. 35c.; Russian, 105½ 6; Belgian Two and-a-Half per Cents., 46; Danish, 97½; Dutch Two-and-a Half per Cents., 52 ½; and Ditto Four per Cent Certificates, 81½.

In the Railway Share market nothing transpired of interest, a downward tendency with regard to some of the shares, being the only change in the condition of the market. London and North-Western, 133 2; Great Western, 82½; Midland, 65½ 5; Eastern Counties, 8½; North Stafford, 12½; and Caledonian, 23½.

Money continues to be very abundant in the city, and is rapidly accumulating in the hands of the bankers, so rapidly, indeed, that money on call scarcely finds employment at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum.

The largest sale of colonial wool ever carried on consecutively in the metropolis, terminated last night. We annex the statement given of the sale by the respectable firm of J. T. Simes and Co.:—

At the commencement of the present series of colonial wool sales on the 3rd ult., it was proposed that they should terminate on the 28th, but from the impracticability of selling the parcels to be brought forward within that period, they were prolonged until this evening. The quantity sold consisted of—

15,148	Bales	Australian	wool
16,867	"	Port Phillip	"
7,998	"	Van Diemen's Land	"
567	"	South Australian	"
1,613	"	Cape	"
275	"	Swan River	"
465	"	New Zealand	"
42,946	"		
404	"	East India	
43,340	"		

Notwithstanding the unusually large number of bales proposed for sale, the buoyancy of the market caused the first sale to open at advanced rates, comparatively, with the last series in May, and although the attendance of buyers during so long a period has necessarily fluctuated, prices have been fairly maintained throughout.

Considerable parcels arriving after the sales had opened, have been for the most part held over, as heretofore, until the next series; and it is to be regretted that the anxiety to realise at remunerative prices caused a portion to be included in the present sales (although out of date), thereby depressing the market, already acted upon by the very large quantities previously declared for sale, and had it not been for the judicious withdrawal of a still further quantity prices must necessarily have receded.

We have nevertheless much pleasure in stating that owing to the activity of the demand through all our clothing districts, and the operations for foreign account, the sales have at length closed this evening, fairly supporting the opening rate.

From the very large proportion of the season's clip which has already been sold, confidence in present prices has been established, more especially as but little if any part has been bought for the purpose of being resold in this market, and the whole passing rapidly into consumption, it is anticipated that the stock held over will be required by the time the next series will take place.

Fine to good descriptions of wool from all the colonies have been in much request; and for such the result has been most satisfactory. The large proportions of middle and low kinds, and the objectionable condition from burrs and moats of many flocks of repute, especially from Sydney, caused them to sell heavily at apparently unsatisfactory prices.

The quantity of Cape wool was unusually small, and amongst them but few parcels of good quality; the whole were, however, disposed of at advanced rates.

East India is in great demand, and considerable parcels might be disposed of at full prices.

EMBARKATION OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT FOR IRELAND, AND THE ROYAL PROGRESS.

(From the Morning Herald, August 2.)

HER Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite, embarked yesterday on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H., at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon; and the different members of the Court and household, the servants, attendants, &c., having also embarked, the Victoria and Albert, with the Royal standard at the main, proceeded, under a salute from Cowes Castle, *en route* to Cork, Dublin, Belfast, and Greenock.

With the Victoria and Albert were the following steam vessels, under the command of Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence:—The Stromboli, 6, steam-sloop, Commander Lord A. W. Beauclerk; the *Sphinx*, 6, steam-sloop, Commander Hewlett; the Black Eagle, Admiralty steam-yacht, Master Commander Cook; and the Vivid, steam-packet, Master Commander Smithett. One of the men-of-war sloops proceeded a head of the Royal yacht, and the other followed astern, the smaller vessels being stationed on the quarters of the stately Victoria and Albert.

The Royal squadron got into regular order soon after starting, and proceeded at a very good speed towards the Needles, betokening a fair, happy, and prosperous passage for our beloved Sovereign in this her Majesty's first visit to the Emerald Isle.

It was arranged that the Royal squadron should bring up for the night yesterday, in the same beautiful locality in which the Royal squadron of 1847 anchored on her Majesty's visit to the Clyde, but the weather being so very fine it was not at all improbable that the Royal squadron would go on as far as Weymouth last night, and leaving that anchorage at daylight this morning and carrying the fine weather with them, go right on to Cork without stopping at any intermediate port.

At Cove, the commander-in-chief, Rear Admiral Manley Dixon, has made his dispositions for receiving the Royal squadron. The Admiralty left it to the choice of the gallant and respected admiral to shift his flag from the Crocodile to any other ship that might be there; and it was expected that his selection would fall upon the Ganges, 84, Captain Smith C.B. He would then have under his orders that ship and the Hogue, 60, screw two-decker, Captain Macdougall, and the Arrogant, 46, screw-frigate, Captain Robert Fitz Roy, if she should arrive in time from the Mediterranean, to fire Royal salutes on the arrival of the Victoria and Albert.

We have already reported the arrival of her Majesty's screw yacht tender Fairy, Master Commander Welsh, at Cove. That vessel, together with the Trident, 2, steam-vessel, Lieut. Commander Risk, the Lucifer, 2, Lieut. Commander E. A. T. Lloyd, and the Banshee steam-vessel, Master Commander W. Smithett, now assembled at Cove, will also be under the orders of Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and form part of the Royal squadron on the coast of Ireland.

The commander-in-chief at Cork will most likely attend on her Majesty in the Royal visit to Cork, but he will not accompany the squadron on its departure from Cove for Dublin.

The Royal squadron on leaving Cove will be composed of all the above named vessels, with the exception of the Ganges, the Hogue, and Arrogant, being transferred to Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence's command.

Commander Wolfe, who has been surveying at Valentia, has been recalled from his surveying duties, and is in readiness at Cove to pilot her Majesty in and out of Cork Harbour.

It is not improbable that the Queen may visit Waterford *en route* from Cork to Dublin, either from choice or from stress of weather; and to provide for such a casualty, Commander G. A. Fraser, surveying on the south-east coast, in the Sparrow, ketch, has been directed to hover near the Saltee, so as to be in readiness to pilot the Royal squadron into Waterford Harbour.

Off Kingstown the Royal squadron will be received by the Dragon, 6, steam-frigate, Captain W. H. Hall, the gallant captain assisting to place and anchor the Royal vessels, the following then forming the Royal naval *cortège* of steamers:—

YACHTS AND PACKETS.—Victoria and Albert, Royal Yacht, Captain Lord A. Fitzclarence; Fairy, screw-tender to ditto, Master Commander Welch; Black Eagle, Admiral yacht, Master Commander Cook; Banshee, steam-packet, Master Commander W. Smithett; Vivid, steam-packet, Master Commander L. Smithett.

MEN-OF-WAR ESCORT.—Hogue, 60 guns, 500 men, screw two-decker, Captain M'Dougall; Arrogant, 46 guns, 450 men, screw-frigate, Captain R. Fitzroy; Dragon, 8 guns, 200 men, frigate, Captain W. H. Hall; Sphinx, 6 guns, 160 men, sloop, Commander Hewlett; Stromboli, 6 guns, 160 men, sloop, Commander Lord A. Beauclerk; Trident, 3 guns, 65 men, gun-vessel, Lieutenant Risk; Lucifer, 2 guns, 55 men, gun-vessel, Lieutenant E. Lloyd.

On the departure of the Royal squadron from Dublin, all the above-named vessels will proceed to some distance with her Majesty, when the Hogue, Arrogant, and Dragon will part company with the Royal standard, and proceed to Devonport.

The following letter is from the *Downpatrick Recorder*:—"July 18.—Sad work yesterday evening at Dolly's Brae, near Castlewellan. I have been there to-day, and learned the following particulars:—There was, as you know, an evident intention to attack the Orange procession at that place; indeed, an anonymous challenge had been sent to Mr. Shaw, (Lord Anglesea's agent,) a day or two previous, couched in the bitterest language, desiring to meet the Rodens, the Keowns, the Skinners, the Pig-drivers, (the police), and the handful of soldiers to protect the last march that they (the Orangemen) shall ever have, in spite of all Her Majesty's forces to protect them, and they should see who would be uppermost.' Government, as you know, sent a troop of dragoons, with the company of the 13th Light Infantry, and about fifty police, the former under the command of Major Walhouse, the latter under Mr. Tabiteau, R.M.. The Major disposed his forces so as to command the pass, and so far all went on quietly, on the Orangemen coming to their place of rendezvous—Tollymore Park—though there were numbers of Ribbonmen at the place armed to the teeth, with every kind of weapons, guns, pikes, &c. Nothing, however, took place except an incident that nearly proved fatal to Captain Skinner, Lord Downshire's agent, He had gone a road to the left, towards the townland of Leitrim, and met a large body of Ribbonmen, whom he mistook for Orangemen. He accosted them 'Well, boys, are you from Rathfriland?' They mistook him for Lord Roden, and made a furious attack upon him, and had nearly succeeded in piking him, and would have so, but for one of the party, who stepped forward and saved his life, for there were many from that quarter, and other parts—Crossgar, Hilltown, and Loughinisland. It was on the return of the Rathfriland, Ballyorran, Ballyward, and other lodges, at six o'clock in the evening, at about half a mile beyond Dolly's Brae, where a large body of Ribbonmen were posted, that this melancholy and distressing occurrence took place. Seeing the Orangeman coming up, they gave an immense cheer; one of the Orangemen returned the cheer by discharging his gun in the air, when, immediately, a volley was fired by the Ribbonmen, and a complete engagement took place, which lasted nearly half an hour; when four Ribbonmen, one Orangeman, and a girl looking on, were killed, and a considerable number wounded. Lieutenant Therry, of the 13th, was attacked by a pikeman. He parried off the blows, and, I believe, took the man prisoner. Sub-Inspector Hill was also attacked. A policeman, in defending him, nearly bayoneted his officer; but the man was shot. There have been about forty prisoners taken, who have been brought to Rathfriland, where the inquest is being held. One young man lies dead in Castlewellan; another, and a woman badly wounded; and I am told many are found in the ditches, at the dam of Artanna; but the real truth will not be known until the evidence at the inquest. Captain Skinner, nothing daunted, went in the evening, on the return of the Orangemen, to Dolly's Brae, where he lost his horse, and had to walk home. The Orange men of that neighbourhood were escorted by the Clarkhill, Cloughram, Clough, and Newcastle lodges, to put them past that place; and it was after they had left them that they were attacked further on, and this deplorable catastrophe occurred. Drs. Brabazon and Hunter went this morning to see the wounded men; but as they had the precaution of having some police with them the people would not let them be seen. The worst feature on the part of the Orangemen is that they set fire to all the houses and burnt eleven, and nearly burned an old woman and a cripple."

STATE OF EUROPE.

(From the Morning Herald, August 2.)

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday Morning.

THE Minister of Finance declared in the Chamber last evening, that it was impossible he could relinquish the tax on potable liquors. He alluded in strong terms to the inconsiderate conduct of the Constituent Assembly in abolishing taxes of great advantages to the state at a moment too when they were saddling the Budget with expenses to the amount of fifty millions. To seek for the means of replacing old and lucrative taxes by fresh ones was, he said, perfectly impossible, and he felt persuaded that the majority of the Assembly would comprehend that the most serious inconvenience was not to retain a tax which had long been established, and which brought in a revenue of 100 millions to the state, but to allow deficits to arise instead, which could only lead governments to ruin and to revolutions.

The leading columns of this morning's journals are principally occupied with remarks on the proceedings in the Chamber, the organs of the Moderate party fully concurring in the opinions put forth by the Minister of Finance, and advocating the continuance of the tax, at all events until the state of the Treasury can better bear so important a change, and the ultra and Red Republican journals as loudly exclaiming against it, which, as they maintain, presses with greater weight on the poorer classes than on the rich. There is little doubt but that the duty, as now levied, is not properly apportioned to the different qualities of wines, and that material reforms may be effected in the tax, but for the government, in the critical state in which the treasury is now placed, to think of relinquishing a tax which brings so large a sum to the revenue, would be madness in the extreme.

The *National* expresses itself with some asperity on the subject of the frequent excursions now making by the President of the Republic, and ridicules the pompous manner in which the official journal reports his proceedings, and the reception he meets with in the different places he visits.

PARIS, Tuesday Evening.—The Assembly did not meet until a late hour to-day, and up to post hour the proceedings were entirely devoid of interest. From accounts received from Angers it appears that the inauguration of the railroad, and all the *fetes* connected with it, have passed off very well. At the review, the army cried "Vive Napoleon," the National Guard "Vive le President." Only two or three cries of "Vive l'Empereur" were heard, by some old servants of the empire. The reply of the President to the speech of the Mayor is said not to have been exactly what the Legitimists of Angers had hoped for, and they abstained from going to the ball in the evening in consequence. Nothing like an unconstitutional cry was heard.

The Club of the Rue de Poitiers will, it is said, assemble this evening, to chose 25 of their number who are to remain in Paris during the prorogation.

SPAIN.

The news from Madrid of the 26th, is of no importance.

Bourse.—Threes 27¼, Fives 11¼, Exchange on London 50 75.

ITALY.

The *Concordia* of the 27th publishes a proclamation addressed by Mazzini to the Romans, recommending them to endure with constancy and firmness the calamity of foreign intervention which smites them at present, and not to give way to discouragement. He calls upon the municipalities to repeat with firmness that they adhere voluntarily to the Republican form and to the abolition of the temporal power of the Pope, and that they consider every government illegal which has not been freely approved by the people. He says—"Let the cry be constantly heard, 'Down with the government of priests! Free suffrage for ever!' All those who have sworn allegiance to the Republic should divest themselves of their functions wherever the Pontifical colours have been hoisted. A whole nation cannot be put in prison. The Roman Assembly is not dissolved. The Triumvirs, although their public action has been suspended by brutal force, only await the favourable moment to convoke it again."

"PIUS P. P. IX. TO HIS BELOVED SUBJECTS.

"The Almighty has raised his hand and commanded the tempestuous waters of anarchy and impiety to stop. He has guided Catholic armies in sustaining the rights—unanimously agreed on—of the common faith of the Holy See, and of our sovereignty. Eternal praises be given to Him who in the midst of his ire has not forgotten clemency.

'Beloved subjects, in the whirlwind of such disastrous vicissitudes, our heart has deplored the evils which have fallen on the Church, on religion, and on you; but it has never forgotten the love which it has borne to you, and which it will ever bear. We hail with satisfaction the day when we are to return amongst you. We will return with the most lively desire to bear to you comfort and consolation, and with the intention of occupying ourselves, with all our strength for your good — applying serious remedies to grave evils, consoling our good subjects, who, whilst they expect from us such institutions as will satisfy their wants, desire, as we desire, sufficient gusrantees to be established for the independence of the High Pontificate, so necessary for the repose of the Catholic world.

"Without delay for the reorganization of public affairs we are about to name a commission, which, furnished with full powers, and aided by a Ministry, will regulate the government of the state.

"May the blessing of God, which we have ever implored, even when distant from you, and which to-day with greater fervour we implore, light upon you; and for the greater comfort of our soul we hope that all those who at present are unable to enjoy the fruits of their treason may be convinced of their errors, and be also entitled to consideration and mercy by a speedy and sincere repentance.

"PIUS P. P. IX.

"Gaeto, July 17, 1849."

HUNGARY.

The *Cologne Gazette* says that Klausenburg is again stated to have fallen into the hands of the Russians. The town of Gross Kanitcha has been taken by the Austrian General Nugent, after an engagement which lasted several hours. Seventy-two houses were destroyed by fire by the Austrians.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

Morning Herald Office, Thursday morning, August 2.

Paris, Wednesday.

The Paris journals are again without a word of Political interest. The *Assemblee Nationale* adds to the terms of the treaty between Austria and Piedmont, that the latter has renounced all pretensions to the sovereignty of Parma and Piacentia.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

(From the Morning Herald, July 17.)

YESTERDAY the eleventh annual meeting of the proprietors in this undertaking was held at the Bank in Old Broad-street.

Mr. Cummings took the chair, and read the following report:—

The directors have great pleasure in presenting to the proprietors the eleventh annual report of the affairs of the bank, together with the accounts of its financial position.

Since the last half-yearly meeting they have received an important despatch from the Inspector, dated 2nd January, he having then just returned to Sydney from his visit of inspection to the branches in Australia and Van Diemen's Land, in which he expresses in very strong terms his approbation of the state in which he had found the business at each branch, and his high estimate of the character of the several managers, and of the prudence with which they were carrying forward the business of their respective branches.

Although much depression had been caused by the low price of wool in the English markets, intelligence of which the advices then being received in the colonies continued to carry out, it was yet most satisfactory to find that credit had received no shock; whilst on the other hand the reports of the inspector bear strong evidence of increasing enterprise and of the growing importance, in a commercial point of view, of all the Australian colonies.

The directors were particularly gratified to learn from this despatch, that at Hobart Town the character of trade had greatly changed for the better, and that whaling operations were being extensively carried on from that port, and hitherto with much success. He states that nearly forty ships were then on the whaling ground, and that several more were preparing to follow. Ship building generally had been extensively introduced, and this branch of industry was evidently prospering, the colony having the advantage of abundant supplies of fine and suitable timber.

The accounts from New Zealand are also satisfactory. Our banking operations there are necessarily of a restricted character. No injury of any consequence has resulted to the bank from the shocks of earthquakes experienced at Wellington in October last; and the branches, both at Wellington and Auckland, are judiciously and profitably managed.

On the whole, the directors believe that the prospects generally of these great dependencies of the British empire are of the most cheering kind.

In accordance with a wish, more than once expressed at the general meetings of the proprietors, and from a conviction that the time had arrived when it could be done with every prospect of safety and advantage, the directors have instructed the inspector to proceed to Adelaide, in South Australia, and to open a branch of this bank in that city.

A vacancy in the London board, created by the resignation of Thomas Sands, Esq., has been provisionally filled, in conformity with the deed of settlement, by the appointment of Joseph Dowson, of this city, who now offers himself to the proprietors for election.

Robert Brooks and Robert Gardner, Esqs., two of the present directors, retire by rotation, and likewise offer themselves for re-election on this occasion.

The directors proceed now to submit the statement of accounts, the result of which enables them again to declare a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the entire paid up capital of the bank, together with a bonus of 5s. per share on the 32,000 paid-up shares; and a like proportion of 3s. bonus on the 2f. 10s. per share paid up on the 8000 shares of the third series, payable in London, free of income tax, on Wednesday, the 1st of August, and in the colonies, with the addition of 7d. in the pound, as soon as the inspector shall fix after the receipt of advices.

Also, the following statement of accounts:—

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable and sundry balances		£144,007	1 3
Reserve fund (10 per cent.)	£83,731 13 10		
Profit and loss	34,585 13 6		
		118,317	7 3
Paid-up capital		820,000	0 0
		£1,082,324	8 5

ASSETS.

Branch accounts (balance) ...		£563,148	10 7
Bills receivable	...	127,577	18 6
Investments, government stock, and loans on security ...	...	389,501	18 11
Insurances and open policies, &c.	...	3,592	17 7
Cash	...	18,503	2 10
		£1,102,324	8 5

STATEMENT OF PROFITS.

Balance of undivided profit at June, 1848		£45,963	13 2
To which are now to be added profits for the year ending at the branches 31st December, 1848, and at London office, 30th June, 1849, after deducting amount of estimate of loss on bad debts	73,466 17 11		
Deduct one-tenth for reserve fund.....	7,346 17 9		
		66,122	0 2
		111,965	13 4
Deduct—			
Dividend paid at Midsummer, 1848	24,000 0 0		
Ditto, and bonus ditto, at Christmas.....	32,000 0 0		
		57,400	0 0
Balance of undivided profit at this date		£54,565	13 4

RESERVE FUND.

At June, 1846, as per statement.....	£56,384	16 1
Add to June, 1849, as per contra	7,346	17 9
	£63,731	13 10

The results of those accounts would prove to the shareholders that the directors were not wrong in exceeding the dividend last year, by adding thereto a bonus, as although it had been paid their reserves had all increased, and they were better prepared to meet the bonus than they were when it was announced. (Applause). The directors wished the proprietors to consider that those bonuses were extra of the dividend, and would be given when the profits of their business would allow of it; should the business not allow of it, then it would be withheld until their prospects improved, without touching the dividend. Considering that the directors had cleared off every bad and doubtful debt which had arisen since 1843, the statement showed that the bank was now in that position that unless some unforeseen circumstances should arise there was every prospect of their being in the receipt of a handsome dividend on future occasions. If losses occurred they must be met by the profits of the half year in which they arose, but at that moment they had not a single penny of doubtful debt on the books. (Cheers). Without any exaggeration, the directors could congratulate the proprietary on the position in which the bank stood. He did not feel himself called upon to say much in respect of the colonies of Australia, the report giving full information upon that subject. The accounts from all their branches were of the most cheering kind. The proprietors would recollect, when the last accounts were sent off, the colonies were suffering from the news which had gone out of the unprecedentedly low price of wool in England. That was now at an end—the prospects were more cheering, which, added to the vast emigration which had and was still taking place, made these colonies not only most important in a commercial point of view, but nationally they could congratulate themselves on the position of colonies so valuable to the British empire. He had nothing more to add, but would be happy to answer any question which the accounts might suggest.

Mr. Buckle—As no one seemed inclined to rise, he would move that the report just read be adopted, printed, and circulated amongst the proprietors. The report itself, accompanied as it was by the valuable observations of the chairman, must be satisfactory to every proprietor in the bank. Even had they done no more than maintain their ground in a year of such unprecedented distress—distress which must be felt at the antipodes as much as at home—they ought to have been satisfied; but seeing not only the present but the prospective position of the bank they had much cause for rejoicing.

Mr. Robinson—

OILMAN'S STORES.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned,—
BY pickles, Nos. 4, 5, 6
BY reaping hooks, 4, 5, 6
Crown and patent scythe blades
Hay and chaff knives
Scythe strickles and stones
Foster's best spades and shovels
Lyndon's best cast steel spades and shovels
Iron pots, all sizes
Camp ovens and covers
Iron boilers from 20 to 250 gallons.
T. WOOLLEY,
8023 George and King streets.

INVOICES of Oilman's Stores, consisting of—
Pickles
Mustard
Salad oil
Capers
Bottled fruits
Sauces
Anchovy and bloater paste
Preserved salmon
Salted ditto
Vinegar
Barcelona nuts
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
7858 460, George-street.

DRIED APPLES.

50 BARRELS DRIED APPLES, just received in prime order, and on sale at the stores of the undersigned.
ROBERT COVENY,
7994 102, Market-street.

BATHURST CHEESE.

THE undersigned has received a batch of the above, in fine condition, which he will dispose of to dealers in quantities to suit them.
ROBERT COVENY,
7995 102, Market-street.

FOR SALE, on account of approaching departure from the colony—
A handsome Phaeton, for one or two horses
A set of double and a set of single harness
Three dark brown carriage horses, all quiet to ride or drive
A bay charger, with black points, rising five—an excellent lady's horse
To be seen from eleven to two, at Major NICHOLSON'S stables, Castlereagh-street North.
7958

A PUBLICAN'S General License for Sale. Apply to Mr. ROBERTS, Auctioneer, 148, George-street, Haymarket. 7939

TO NEWLY ARRIVED EMIGRANTS.

FOR SALE, a small Mixed Herd of Cattle, of the Hereford and Devonshire breed, on a good Run in the Southern Country. They are perfectly quiet, the Cows having been milked regularly; there will be eighty bullocks in this herd fit for the Butcher about Christmas. They will be sold a bargain.
For particulars, apply at the Water Police Office, to
8002 WILLIAM THOMPSON.

CAPITAL SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE,

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

TO BE SOLD, an excellent Shop and dwelling house, very pleasantly situated on the South Head Road, near Hyde Park, commanding excellent views of the Harbour, Newtown, and Botany Bay, it contains six rooms, with detached kitchen, private entrance to the South Head Road, also a back entrance to a lane sixteen feet wide. It is a first-rate situation for business, and let to a respectable tenant at £5 per month. For full particulars and terms, apply to
— Mr. JOHN RICKARDS,
Auctioneer, George-street.
Also,
Five Allotments of Land of the Library Estate, at the junction of the Glenmore and South Head Road, opposite the New Military Barracks. 7691

CATTLE AND LAND FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

FOR SALE, from five hundred to two thousand head of highly improved horned cattle, to be selected as may be agreed upon from about 6000 head, consisting of cows, bullocks, heifers and steers, now depasturing on the "Terry-hie-hie" and "Gurragadah" stations, in the Gwyder District, and the "Maidenhead" and "Ikin flat" stations on the Severn River.
Those cattle are bred from the best colonial and imported Durham bulls, and consist of one brand or general herd.
Also, two valuable grazing and agricultural farms, in the district of Prospect, on the Richmond Road; one, containing twelve hundred acres of rich forest land, granted to the late Frederick Garling, Esq., has a never failing creek of pure water running through the middle, and an abundance of valuable building and fencing timber thereon, with a substantial fence all round, bounded by the Richmond road for one and a quarter mile. The other farm is bounded by the same road, containing about three hundred and thirty acres, being part of the Flushcombe Estate, is well fenced, some part under cultivation, has abundance of water, with hut, sheep and cattle yards thereon.
Terms and further particulars can be learned by applying to Mr. George Bowman, the proprietor, at Richmond, or Archerfield, Bingleton, or to
MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
7676 Auctioneer, Sydney.

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a power in that behalf contained in an indenture of release and mortgage dated the 28th February 1846 and made between Joseph Hickey Grose of the one part and James Lambert Tritton of the other part to secure payment to the said James Lambert Tritton of £700 and interest. All that parcel of land situate in the county of Argyle at Merigo near Lake Bathurst containing by admeasurement 1117 acres bounded on the north by Merigo Creek and part of Kent's south boundary east 17 chains. On the east by the section line south 100 chains. On the south by a section line west 80 chains and on the west by the section line north 127 chains to the south-west corner on Metiga Creek which bears west 3 chains 40 links from the south-west corner of Mrs. Wells' 300 acres' grant reserving the present road leading to Long Swamp being the land sold as lot 60 in pursuance of advertisement of 12th January 1836. And also all that parcel of and containing by admeasurement 50 acres situated in the county of Argyle at Lake Bathurst aforesaid bounded on the south by a line west 27 chains commencing at the north-east corner of Mary Wells' 300 acres on the west by a line north 20 chains on the north by a line east 24 chains and on the east by the Merigan Creek, being the source of the Mulwarree chain of Ponds to the north-east corner of Mary Wells' 300 acres aforesaid being the land called or known as Merigan. And also all that parcel of land containing by admeasurement 300 acres more or less situated in the said county of Argyle at Lake Bathurst bounded on the north by a line west 63 chains commencing at the south-east corner of William Wells' 50 acres on the west by a line south 50 chains and on the south and east by Merigan Creek to the south-east corner of William Wells' 50 acres with the buildings and appurtenances to the above described lands belonging.
Apply to the Mortgagee, Mr. JAMES LAMBERT TRITTON, 168, Elizabeth-street, Sydney; or to Messrs. STEPHENS and HARDY, Solicitors, Sydney. 7982

WOOL.

WOOL Growers, Merchants, and others, interested in having their greasy wools washed and got up in the best paying condition, are respectfully informed, that the undersigned will prepare with judgment at his establishment "Lochlan Mills," all wools and skins entrusted to his care with despatch, and at the lowest possible charge.
J. H. ATKINSON,
Commission Wool Stapler, &c.
N.B.—Fleece wool classed and repacked, either with side or end presses, at the stores, 376, Pitt-street. 7321

FOR SALE.

TO be sold cheap, a Wooden House, built expressly for California; it can be seen at the yard of the undersigned.
RICHARD DAWSON,
7877 Iron Founder, 622, George-street.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned are Cash purchasers of the above.
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,
King-street, November 16. 7681

THE undersigned will make liberal cash advances on Wool or Tallow.
THACKER AND CO.,
7974 541, George-street.

VICTORIA, BY THE GRACE OF GOD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND QUEEN, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, &c.
To the Widow and next of kin of Mark Charles Green, late of Singleton, Patrick's Plains, in the colony of New South Wales, Gentleman, deceased,
GREETING—
WHEREAS it hath been represented unto our Supreme Court of New South Wales, by the Proctor of Timothy O'Sullivan Green, a creditor of the said deceased, that the said Mark Charles Green, late of Singleton, Patrick's Plains, departed this life on or about the tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, having at the time of his death goods, chattels, and credits, in the colony aforesaid, intestate. We do, therefore, peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear personally, or by your proctor duly constituted, before our said Court, at the Court House, in King-street, Sydney, on the twenty-sixth day of November, instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and then and there to abide, if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court, and then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, or otherwise to show sufficient cause (if you or either of you have or know any) why the same should be not be committed to the said Timothy O'Sullivan Green, a creditor of the said deceased, on giving sufficient security. And further to do and receive as to law and justice shall appertain under pain of such letters of administration being granted to the said Timothy O'Sullivan Green, as a creditor of the said deceased.
Witness the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, our Chief Justice of our said Court, at Sydney, this ninth day of November, in the thirteenth year of our reign, A.D. 1849.
G. P. F. GREGORY, (L.S.)
GEORGE FREDERIC ISAAC,
Proctor for the said Timothy O'Sullivan Green,
2, Bridge-street, Sydney. 7966

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the will of Ruth Dewhurst, late of Castle Hill, in the district of Parramatta, in the county of Cumberland, in the colony of New South Wales, widow, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that it is the intention of Edward Purser and William Humphrey Tuckwell, executors named in and appointed by the last will and testament of the above named Ruth Dewhurst deceased, at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication of this notice to apply to the Honorable the Supreme Court for probate of the said will to be granted to them. Dated the ninth day of November, A.D. 1849.
JOHN MORTON GOULD,
Parramatta,
Proctor for the said Edward Purser and
7962 William Humphrey Tuckwell.

TAKE NOTICE, that I Samuel Burge of Parramatta in the colony of New South Wales Saddler and Harness Maker did by Indenture of Assignment bearing date the ninth day of November one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine assign unto Henry Harvey of Parramatta aforesaid miller trustee therein named All my Estate and Effects (except as therein mentioned) for the benefit of all my creditors: That the said indenture was duly executed by me the said Samuel Burge and the said trustee and attested according to the provisions of a certain Act of the Governor and Council of the said colony passed in the fifth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria intituled "An Act for the further Amendment of the Law and for the better Advancement of Justice" and of a certain other Act of the said Governor and Council passed in the seventh year of the reign of her said Majesty intituled "An Act to amend an Act intituled 'An Act for giving relief to Insolvent Persons and for providing for the Administration of Insolvent Estates and to abolish Imprisonment for Debt'" And that the said indenture is now lying for inspection and execution by the said creditors at the office of Mr. John Morton Gould Smith-street Parramatta aforesaid.
Dated this ninth day of November A.D. 1849.
SAMUEL BURGE.
Signed by the said Samuel Burge in the presence of
M. ANDERSON, J.P. 7961

IN THE ESTATE OF THOMAS HOVENDEN.

A MEETING of Creditors in the above Estate will be held at the Office of the undersigned, No. 397, Pitt-street, This (Saturday) Morning, the 10th November, at 10 o'clock A.M., to consider matters of great importance to their interests.
The Creditors are particularly requested to attend.
G. KING,
7965 Official Assignee.

I, SAMUEL STEVENSON, hereby caution all persons connected with me paying any moneys to John Minton Hart. Dated this day, 9th November, 1849.
S. STEVENSON,
7985 Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

TENDERS for the erection of the Roman Catholic Orphan Institution at Parramatta are required. Plans and specifications may be seen, and all necessary information obtained, by applying at St. Mary's Priory, any day from ten to four o'clock.
The Tenders to be addressed (post-paid) under sealed covers, to the Very Reverend Dr. GREGORY, V.G.
No Tender will be received after the 1st of December next, nor will any be entertained without the names of two responsible sureties for the due performance of the contract accompanying the tender.
The acceptance of the lowest offer will be optional.
Sydney, November 9. 7986

TO BUILDERS, &c.

PERSONS desirous of contracting for the performance of the Carpenters' and Joiners' work of an Hotel, to be erected on the Market Wharf, Sydney, may see the plans and specifications until the 20th instant, at the Office of JOHN STAFFORD,
Architect,
Bank of Australia Buildings, George-street.
November 9. 7916

SUMACH.

WANTED to purchase for cash, good sound Sumach; also, Goat, Dog, Seal, Calf, and Hog Skins, Horse Hides, &c.
Apply to
THOMAS HOLME,
Tanner and Japanned Leather Dresser,
Parramatta-street,
7959 Corner of Pyrmont Road.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,—Books, Linen, Guns, Pistols, Curiosities, Furniture, and Miscellaneous Property of every description, by
R. M. LINDSAY,
Kent-street.
Near the Hunter River Wharf.
N.B.—A note addressed, parties attended at their own residences. 8040

WANTED,

50 TONS OF COALS, for the barque Favourite. Apply to
BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
7971 Harrington-street.

SHOPMAN WANTED.—Wanted, in the course of the next month, a young man as Grocer's Shopman. Apply, by letter, to Messrs. S. PERK AND Co., George-street, stating qualification and references. 7950

WANTED, a respectable woman, as nurse and laundress in a small family.
Apply between the hours of nine and two to Mrs. MARKS, No. 347, Black's Buildings, Castlereagh-street. 8021

WANTED, a Man and his Wife without incumbrance, the man as gardener, and the woman as cook, and to make themselves generally useful. Apply before one o'clock, to Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, the Grange, Newtown, (close to the Toll-bar)
7961

STOLEN OR STRAYED, a large Bay Horse, black points, 16½ hands high, has a fine forehead, has a rather short switch tail, and has been lately blistered from the gambrel to the hoof; bred by Mr. Badgery, and got by Doncaster; brand, B on the off shoulder. Any person giving such information as will lead to the discovery of this horse, if strayed, will receive Two Pounds reward; or, if stolen, on the conviction of the thief, Three Pounds will be paid. Apply to GEORGE ENNIS, Esq., La Retraite Farm, Prospect. 7967

ENTIRE COLT LOST, STRAYED from the Bull-bed, Menangle Road, a dark bay Colt, entire, black points, no white, branded AN both shoulders, about 16 hands; strayed on or about the 15th instant, supposed in company with three strange mares, two branded WD, one TP. They have been seen on the South Road at Myrtle Creek. Any person delivering the above described Colt to Mr. JOHN HURLEY, Campbelltown, or to Mrs. ANGUS M'INNIS, Bull-bed, will receive One Pound Reward.
October 27. 7567

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET, consisting of a large drawing-room, with one or two bedrooms. Also two spacious Offices, suitable for any professional gentleman. Apply at 229, Elizabeth-street North, a few doors from Mr. Norton's offices. 8013

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS AND SAWYERS.

TO BE LET, with liberty to cut the Timber, for such term as may be agreed upon, 1700 ACRES of the KINGSGROVE ESTATE, situate within eight miles of Sydney, off the Liverpool Road, and abounding with Timber available for all purposes. ROBERT GARDINER, on the Estate, will point out the boundaries. Application to be made to Mr. E. P. LAYCOCK, Liverpool; or to Mr. JOHN RICKARDS, George-street, Sydney. Immediate possession will be given to a tenant offering the value. 4604

CAPITAL PREMISES, PITT-STREET.

TO LET, a six-roomed House, in first-rate repair, with large yard, kitchen, stabling, and servant's rooms, now occupied by Mr. J. H. Rucker, Pitt-street South, opposite the Cottage of Content. Possession on the 1st of January next. Apply on the premises. 7800

TO LET, with immediate possession, Duke's Wharf and Stores, situate in Darling Harbour. Apply at the Loan Company's Office, 364, Castlereagh-street.
Sydney, November 2. 7569

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE commodious Dwelling-house in O'Connell-street, with Stores attached in Spring-street, either together or separate, now in the occupation of Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., to whom application is to be made.
The dwelling-house is let at present to the 30th April next, but possession of the stores can be given in November. 6728

TO LET, with immediate possession, that commodious and convenient Dwelling, No. 7, Jamison-street, just vacated by Mrs. M'Comb. Applications as to rent and other particulars, to be made to Mr. C. N. HUNT, Upholstery Warehouse—next door. 7980

TO LET, with immediate possession, a neat Verandah Cottage, in Kent-street, one door from Windmill-street, containing four good rooms and back kitchen, and a large yard, well adapted for a hay and corn dealer, or a cabman. For particulars apply at the *Herald* Office. 7984

TO LET, with immediate possession, a neat and commodious cottage, in Elizabeth-street South, containing eight rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, with a coach-house and two-stall stable, in good repair, and every convenience for a respectable family. For further particulars apply to W. BEAUMONT, builder, 221, Castlereagh street. 7723

HOUSES AND LANDS TO LET OR SELL.

IMPORTANT TO IMMIGRANTS.

THREE new Shops situated near the Queen's Wharf, well finished, and adapted for any business. Rent, £6 10s. per month, each
Two Shops in Parramatta-street. Rent, £2 5s. per month each
A verandah Cottage in Sussex-street, £2 5s. per month
A handsome Cottage, with verandah, containing seven rooms, outbuildings, coach house, and stables, with a garden and paddock. Rent, £10 10s. per quarter
That old established House on the Liverpool Road, known as the Dove Inn, with about 75 acres of Land, 6 miles from Sydney. Rent, £10 10s. per quarter
A capital Farm in cultivation. 50 acres, at Patonga Creek.
600 Acres of the Lochinvar Estate, in one block, fenced in. Rent £10 per quarter
Two small Cultivation Farms, about 25 acres each. Rent £10 each per annum
920 Acres of Land, on the River Hastings
Several Building Allotments in the Town of Berrima
100 Acres adjoining the Township of Gunning
STEAM MILL
now in full operation, situated in Clarence Town, on the Banks of the William River.
For further particulars, apply to the proprietor,
MR. J. S. HANSON,
Bathurst-street Wharf; or, Camdenville, Newtown.
October 23 6869

MARKET GARDENS.

TO LET, on favourable terms, a variety of Allotments on the Swamp Land, Petersham Estate, near the Newtown Road. Apply to Mr. T. J. FISHER, Sydney
7801

SUMMER RESIDENCE.

PETERSHAM COTTAGE, situate three miles from Sydney, on the Parramatta Road, opposite the residence of James Norton, Esq., has undergone a thorough repair. The house, containing four large rooms and cellars, and the out-offices, which include kitchen, scullery, stable, and coach-house, are inclosed within a six-foot close-railed fence. To let on a short or long lease. Apply to Mr. T. J. FISHER, Sydney. 7801

TO BE LET.

THE Farm of Toongabbe, belonging to Major Darcy Wentworth, comprising about 1160 acres, exclusive of the two paddocks adjoining the Western Road. This farm is divided into suitable paddocks, and is situate in the district of Prospect, about four miles from Parramatta, on the north side of the road from that town to Pearith. There are on the premises a dwelling-house, out buildings, steam engine, and steaming apparatus. Apply to WILLIAM MACPHERSON, Macquarie-street, Sydney; Mr. William Fullagar, Star Inn, Western Road, will show the lands. 7183

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO PARTIES DESIROUS OF ENTERING INTO A PUBLIC BUSINESS, OLD ESTABLISHED.

C. ADRAIN has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, Gloucester-street, corner of Fraser's-lane,
THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 10,
At 11 o'clock,
Owing to the Proprietor's bad state of health,
The whole of the household furniture, barfittings, beer engine, licence, and good-will of the house, which the present proprietor has at a very low rent.
To any party wishing to embark in a public line this is a first-rate opportunity, as all will be sold without the slightest reserve. 7936

HORSES
SPRING CARTS
GIG AND PHAETON
DOG CART
SADDLES AND HARNESS.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his stables, in York-street,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
A town hack; a very powerful saddle horse, 16 hands high, been a few times in harness; three good gig and saddle horses; four mares, broken in; four colts, just handled; two excellent journey horses; two cart horses; one town pony; one dray horse; and several others.
Also,—
A baker's cart; a dog cart; two spring, and one box cart; a dray; a single horse phaeton; a gig, carriage, gig and tandem harness; saddles, bridles, stall-collars, whips, &c.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
A pair of handsome Bay Carriage Horses, nearly sixteen hands high, fit for a gentleman's carriage. 8011

CARRIAGE WHEELS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12,
At 12 o'clock,
Eighteen new Carriage Wheels.
Terms—Cash. 8026

TO CONFECTIONERS, &c.

ASSORTED CONFECTIONER'S GLASSES, TUMBLERS, AND WINES.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
THREE casks assorted size confectioner's glasses
One cask fluted cut tumblers
Two ditto star bottom pressed ditto
Fluted and plain wines &c.
Terms at sale. 8025

TWO SMALL HOUSES IN ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12,
At 12 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of Sydney, in the County of Cumberland, commencing at a mark in Holt-place, being at the distance of 78 feet from the angle formed by Elizabeth-street South and Holt-place, and bounded on the south by Holt-place, being a line bearing easterly 48 feet; on the east by Greenwood's Lot 6, being a line bearing northerly 32 feet 6 inches; on the north by a line bearing westerly 48 feet; and on the west by Clark's Lot 5, being a line bearing southerly to Holt-place, the point of commencement, 32 feet 6 inches; upon which are erected two substantially brick-built houses, two rooms each, at present let at four shillings per week.
Terms at sale. 8042

DAMAGED LEAD,

EX SIR EDWARD PAGET, BARCLAY, MASTER, FROM LONDON.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by Auction, at Campbell's Wharf, ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13,
At 11 o'clock,
FIVE ROLLS LEAD
slightly damaged by sea water
C in diamond 5103 2 No. 4
5107
5127 2 No. 5
5156
5158 1 No. 6
5261 1 No. 6 cut in 3 folds
AFTER WHICH,
On account of whom it may concern,
Three blacksmiths' bellows.
Terms—Cash. 8024

FANCY GOODS.

NOW LANDING, EX TAMAR.

TO PERFUMERS, STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
China ornaments, in great variety
White hair brooms, Havre and Hevill
Badger hair shaving brushes
Silk purses
Steel purses
Combs and glass, glass boxes
Polished backed shoe brushes
Bears' grease and pomatum
Children's shoes
Knitting needles
Scissors on cards
Railway protectors
Slates, parasols.
Terms at sale. 8029

1000 SHEEP,
WITH PRESENT CLIP ON, AND INCREASE SINCE NOVEMBER, 1848.
IN THE DISTRICT OF MORETON BAY, BOONDOOMA, ABOUT 150 MILES FROM MORETON BAY, NEAR BURNETT RIVER.
NO RESERVE.
JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1849.
At 12 o'clock precisely,
A FLOCK OF SHEEP,
979, as by return to the 20th November, 1848, with all the increase and the present clip, of superior quality.
The above "Sheep" are well worthy the attention of settlers in the above district, and parties who have runs lightly stocked; they will positively be sold to the highest bidder. At present in the charge of Messrs. Lawson and Alexander,
Terms at sale.
☞ The return can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneer. 7924

FASHIONABLE HATS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON TUESDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 13,
At eleven o'clock,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
TWELVE CASES OF BLACK VELVET PILE HATS
Drab, silk, and beaver ditto
Drab and black tissue ditto
Ditto ditto spring ditto
Ditto ditto brown felt ditto
The above are just landed from the Agricola, and are of latest styles and best qualities.
Terms at sale. 7943

IN THE INTESTATE ESTATE OF MARIA ANNETTE IKIN, DECEASED.

MR. GEORGE PICKERING has been honoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 223, Pitt-street,
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12,
At eleven o'clock,
The whole of the goods in the above estate, comprising,—
Household furniture, ladies' wearing apparel, and jewellery. 8012

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF — RYAN, OF GEORGE-STREET, REDFERN, CARPENTER.
MR. ROBERTS will sell by auction, by order of W. Perry, Esq., Official Assignee,
THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 10,
At eleven o'clock,
At the Market Sheds, York-street,
An Altar-piece called the "Tabernacle"
A chest of carpenter's tools
And,
Household furniture and effects.
Terms—Cash. 7938

IMPORTANT SALE OF TOOLS, &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has received instructions from the Manufacturer, to sell by auction, *without any reserve*, at the City Mart Stores, 474, George-street,
ON MONDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 12,
At 11 o'clock,
THE following extensive assortment of TOOLS, &c., the manufacture of Mr. Martin Rooman, Broad-street, Limerick, and can therefore be guaranteed of the best quality and workmanship—

212 Masons' hammers	77 Mark hammers
192 Stonequarry ditto	39 Quarry wedges
69 Malls and sledges	20 Drill hammers
66 Pickaxes	21 Large hammers
Smiths' sledges	Sheers
Smiths' hammers	Squares, compasses
Horse-shoers' tools	Dyes, plates, tape
Bare cast steel	Hooks and swivels
Swedish iron plugs	Beams and chains
Hatchets	Punches
Chains, traces	Clifts
Fallers	Bolsters
Fire shovels	Holders
Cast steel mill bills	Round iron
Cast steel pooling points	Punches
Chisels	Swages
	&c., &c., &c.

The Auctioneer solicits the particular attention of the Mining Companies, Railway Committee, City Corporation, Contractors, and others, to this sale, as offering a most favourable opportunity of purchasing without the trouble, expense, and delay incurred by importing them direct. If purchased for shipment to Adelaide, they would realize there an enormous profit.
Terms at sale. 7814

FRESH GOODS.

NOW LANDING FROM THE TAMAR.
MR. JOHN RICKARDS
HAS received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13,
At eleven o'clock,
The undermentioned assortment of seasonable *Drapery, Longcloths, Flannels, Domestics, Slops, Hosiery, and Fancy Goods*—
Horrock's genuine longcloths, (M 3 and M 4)
Soft shirting longcloths
Spring woven bleached shirtings
Medium bleached domestic shirtings
33 and 36 inch grey domestics
Medium and fine rough and dressed hollands
Heavy shrunk white and brown drills
Striped cotton ticks
Drab and miller's drab moleskins
Black slate and canary rolled silecias
White and coloured rolled jaconets
Twilled striped regatta shirtings
Fancy check and jaconet muslins
Hamea's book ditto
Coloured batistes and muslins
Madonna and Jenny Lind dresses
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 super white counterpanes
8-4, 10-4 coloured worsted table covers
8-4 and 10-4 linen damasks
8-4, 10-4, and 12-4 linen damask table cloths
Hair, cord, and printed cambric cravats
Men's straw, white, and coloured kid gloves
Ditto ditto, and kid habits
Lisle and thread gloves
Woman's black and white cotton hose
Girls' and maids' ditto ditto, 2 to 6
Children's coloured socks, 3 to 8
Men's brown and grey cotton socks
6d., 8d., 10d., 12d., and 14d. white and black sarsnet ribbons
12d. Coloured gauze ribbons
Men's double-stitched moleskin trousers
Ditto heavy Scotch twill shirts
An assortment of fancy goods, haberdashery, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 8043

SATURDAY'S SALE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
A large assortment of serviceable and ornamental Household Furniture, consisting of—
Sofas, tables, chairs, bedsteads, washstands, toilet glasses, chests of drawers, cheffoniers, pictures, &c.
ALSO,
A case of American clocks.
Terms—Cash. 8009

TWO HOUSES, SOUTH SYDNEY.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 14,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
Two excellent Stone Houses, three rooms in each, situate opposite Captain Swindell's Buildings, South Sydney, near Mr. John Terry Hughes's paddock, near Cowper-street.
Terms at sale. 8007

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO CONTRACTORS, LESSEES, &c.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, to sell by public auction, at the Town Hall, York-street,
ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1849,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
For 12 months, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1850, both days inclusive subject to the Rules, Regulations, and By-Laws of the City Council:—
Lot 1.—The George-street Markets
Lot 2.—Hay, Corn, and Cattle Markets
Lot 3.—Market Wharf and Land adjoining
Lot 4.—Water Fountain, Hyde Park
Lot 5.—Water ditto, H.M. Dock-yard
Lot 6.—Water ditto, Soldier's Point.
Further particulars may be known by applying at the Town Clerk's Office. 8008

CHEESE, BACON, BUTTER.

MONDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 12.
MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,
ON MONDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 12,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
1½ Tons cheese, in good shipping order
1 Ton bacon
6 Kegs butter
Terms—Cash. 8003

BONNETS. BONNETS.

12 CASES JUST LANDED.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
12 Cases bonnets and hats.
Terms at sale. 8004

BOOTS AND SHOES.

STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE FIRST COLONIAL MANUFACTURE.
MR. R. FAWCETT
Will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Rooms, 481, George-street,
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
STOCK-IN-TRADE of Colonial made BOOTS and SHOES, consisting of—
Men's Wellington boots
Ditto Clarence ditto (kangaroo fronts)
Ditto Cossack ditto ditto
Ditto slop ditto
Ladies' kangaroo boots and shoes
Girls' ditto ditto ditto
Children's ditto ditto ditto
Shoemaker's tools, leather, &c.
Terms at sale. 8005

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, CHINA, CROCKERY-WARE, KITCHEN UTENSILS, &c,
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR CALIFORNIA.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
Portable wardrobe, chairs
Iron bedsteads, wool mattresses
Cheffoniers, side tables
Loo tables and dining tables
Chests drawers, washstands and sets
Dressing glasses, couches
Horse-hair sofas
Fenders and fire-irons
Carpets, hearth rugs, and matting
Tumblers, wines, decanters
Table, dessert, and tea spoons
Cruet stands, water bottles, glass jugs
Crockeryware, of various descriptions
Candlesticks, dish covers, meat safes
Saucepans, gridirons, fryingpans, &c.
100 Volumes books
Also,
1 Crab winch. 7997

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12
PAPER.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by public auction, at his Mart,
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
SLIGHTLY CHAFED,
P in diamond—
53. 54. 60. 67. 71. 76. } 6 BUNDLES, each 2 reams—12 reams, news paper, 38 lbs.
C over D in diamond—
96. 102. 2 Packages, each 3 reams—6 reams double crown, 24 lbs.
B over D in diamond—
47. 1 Package, 3 reams fine demy, 18 lbs.
T over D in diamond—
113. 1 Package, 4 reams fine demy, 14 lbs.
Also,
QUITE SOUND,
300 Reams fine demy
News paper
Double crown
Fine royal, and
Blue demy
Terms at sale. 7993

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.
MAHOGANY DIALS, PLAYING CARDS, WORK BOXES, TEA CADDIES, WRITING DESKS, RICE, TUMBLERS, THREAD, SADDLES, HYSON-SKIN TEA, &c.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
1 CASE CONTAINING—
6 Mahogany dials
1 Case—
50 Dozen playing cards
Writing desks, work boxes, tea caddies
20 Cases tumblers, 50 dozen each
40 Dozen whitey-brown thread
15 Stuffed flap saddles
24 Chests hysonskin tea
10 Tons Rice
Terms at sale. 8040

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.
1153 SHEEP SKINS.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
1153 SHEEP SKINS.
Terms, Cash 7999

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.
EBONY IN LOGS.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
27 LOGS EBONY, about 8 tons, lying on Willis's Wharf, opposite to the end of the Bon Accord Bridge, and can be seen by intending purchasers.
☞ IN THE PRESENT SCARCITY OF DEAD WEIGHT, VESSELS LOADING FOR LONDON WOULD TAKE IT AT A VERY LOW RATE OF FREIGHT.
Terms at sale. 7998

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13.
TO COOPERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, SHIPPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
POSITIVE SALE
OF THE WHOLE OF THE EXTENSIVE STOCK-IN-TRADE, &c., OF
MR. LUKE MILWARD, COOPER,
524, GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD TREASURY.
TO BE HELD BY
MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
On the Premises,
ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
CONSISTING OF—
PUNCHEONS, Beef Tierces, Pork Barrels, Dairy Utensils of every description
Spirit Kegs, of all dimensions
Truss Hoops, Jointers
Beak irons, Chisels
Drawing and Hollow Knives
Jiggers, Iron Drivers, Punches
And a variety of articles too numerous to particularize.
Terms at sale. 7859

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19.
WEATHER BOARD AND STONE BUILT VERANDAH COTTAGE & GROUND
AT
STRAWBERRY HILL.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY
MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19,
At 11 o'clock precisely.
THE above PREMISES are situated on the rise of the hill adjoining Mr. Mains' property, occupying a good spot for a private residence, and commanding an uninterrupted view of Darling Harbour, Johnson's Bay, Balmain, Pyrmont, and the greater part of the City. They are at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Ferrier, and contain 4 rooms with an attic above. The outhouses consist of a fowl house, workshop, and washhouse; there is a well of excellent water in front of the Cottage, affording a constant supply at all seasons. The land has 100 feet frontage to Walton-street, by a depth of 125 feet closely fenced. It is partly laid out as a garden, containing peach, apricot, fig, grape vines, &c. Terms—One half cash, the residue by approved bill at one month from the day of sale.
☞ A plan on view at the Mart. 7855

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
HOPS AND OLIVE OIL.
DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12,
At 11 o'clock,
FIVE POCKETS HOPS
Seventeen cases Olive Oil, each one dozen, quarts.
Terms, cash. 7941

PRIME AMERICAN CAVENDISH,
JUST LANDED.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12,
At 11 o'clock,
8 BOXES PRIME AMERICAN CAVENDISH.
(Just Landed.)
Terms at sale. 7943

ASSORTED STATIONERY, FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, PLAIN AND COLOURED PRINTS, &c.
EIGHTEEN PACKAGES, JUST LANDED FROM THE SALACIA.
MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13,
At 11 o'clock,
FIFTEEN CASES, containing,—
Laid post paper, royal and medium yellow wove, drawing medium, quarto post, foolscap, brief, tinted crayon, &c., &c.
Playing cards, copy books
Tissue paper, blotting paper
Marbled foolscap
Children's books, &c.
Memorandum books
Drawing pencils, drawing boards
Watch papers, show cards
Drapers' chalk pencils
SUPERFINE GOLD-BACKED AND PLAIN PLATING CARDS
And a great variety of other articles in the Stationer's trade.
SUPERIOR FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, including,

Supplement
TO THE
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1849.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1849.

MANGONUI.

Doubtless Bay, lat. 35°6 S., lon. 137°38 E. N.E. Coast North Island, New Zealand. September 17, 1849.

CAPTAIN W. BUTLER begs respectfully to inform Masters of Whalers and other vessels trading to the South Seas, California, &c.. &c., that having been located for the last nine years at Mangonui, he is prepared to supply shipping with all kinds of fresh provisions; also with spars and timber of every description for refitting purposes.

The harbour of Mangonui (a port of entry) is known by a high conical peak, situated inland, over the entrance, bearing S.E. by S. from the north point of Doubtless Bay, and is perfectly safe, having no hidden danger in any part; the shore may be approached within half a mile in any quarter of the bay with safety. Fifty-four whalers, besides other vessels, have satisfactorily refitted within the last two years.

Captain Butler, who is always on the spot, will be happy to pilot any vessels wishing to make the port.

Captain B. has much pleasure in subjoining the following testimonial kindly furnished by the undersigned gentlemen.

"Brig Margaret,
"Mangonui, Sept. 17, 1849.

"Sir,—Having occasion to touch at New Zealand on our passage from Sydney to California, and having been previously informed of the eligibility of the port of Mangonui, we accordingly made it after a passage of eight days, and now, after upwards of a week's stay, we have much pleasure in informing you of our entire satisfaction, as it regards in the first place the safety and security of your delightful harbour, and in the second place of our grateful approval of the manner in which you have satisfied our wants, and of the urbanity and kindness which we and the passengers of the Margaret have received at your hands.

"We beg to remain, Sir,
"Your obedient servants,
"T. W. CAMPBELL,
Owner Margaret.
"W. B. M'LEOD,
Commander Margaret.
"To Captain W. Butler, Mangonui." 6269

NO CALIFORNIA!!! A FIXTURE!!!

WEILE half the inhabitants of Sydney are looking towards the Gold Regions, and preparing for a grand move,

ROBERT APPLETON,

while thanking his friends and the public for the constant liberal patronage which they have given him, begs respectfully to inform them that it is his intention to stick to his post, and patiently wait

THE GOOD TIMES COMING.

He has the honour to offer once more the extensive stock of his two Furniture Repositories, situate at the corner of

PITT AND PARK STREETS,
AND
No. 131, Bathurst-street, next door to the Edinburgh Castle,

at reduced prices, to suit the temporary depression of the times. The stock consists of the most valuable furniture, of the newest pattern, and most superior manufacture, comprising sideboards, chiffoniers, secretaires, large and small chests of drawers, fine loo tables, with lion clawed feet, magnificent dining tables, card, dressing, and work tables, horse hair sofas, finely carved horse hair couches, spring-seated morocco easy chairs, of various colours, fine balloon-back horse hair seated chairs, Trafalgar and half Trafalgar cane bottomed chairs, French polished cedar chairs, children's chairs of various sorts, fine state bedsteads, fluted book-cases, book-shelves, looking glasses, &c., &c.

Likewise a first-rate second-hand gig, to be sold a complete bargain.

A BEAUTIFUL CASE OF BIRDS.

Meat safes, and various other articles both useful and ornamental, far too numerous to mention.

R. A. Also begs leave to call the attention of parties about to depart for

SAN FRANCISCO,

to his immense stock of

PALLIASSES AND MATTRESSES.

Comprising horse hair mattresses, fine wool, flock, and flax mattresses; flax, wool, and feather pillows, which he is determined to offer at the lowest possible price, as he has more than

ONE HUNDRED

wool mattresses and pillows, together with a very extensive assortment of blankets, sheets and rugs; in fact

BEDDING ALL COMPLETE,

and peculiarly suited for those who are emigrating to the

GOLDEN REGIONS.

Look at the price of these articles, second-hand, almost equal to new,

Mattresses from 3s. to 4s. each
Sheets from 1s. per pair
Blankets from 2s. 6d. each
Rugs from 1s. each.

These are bargains not to be met with every day, and R. A., most confidently calls public attention to them.

MARK!!!—R. APPLETON'S FURNITURE BAZAARS.

Corner of Pitt and Park streets, and No. 131, Bathurst-street, next door to the Edinburgh Castle. 7671

MEDICAL HALLS,

99, KING-STREET,
AND
CORNER OF LIVERPOOL AND PITT STREETS.

IN addition to the shipments ex Seringapatam, Ganges, and Sir Edward Paget, JOHN ROW has received a further supply of DRUGS AND CHEMICALS by the Salacia, which he has this day opened, comprising IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, Sarsaparilla, Adhesive Plaster, Butler's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, Murray's Magnesia, Glass Syringes, MURIATE and Acetate of Morphia, Mothe's Capsules, Rhubarb, Powdered Cinchona Bark, Jalap, Ipecacuanha, GUM ARABIC, Sassafras, LINT, Buchu Leaves, Powdered Cummin and Coriander Seeds, Calomel, Compound Extract Colocynth, COD LIVER OIL, Powdered Opium, Oils of Cloves, Cassia, and PEPPERMINT, LUNAR CAUSTIC Powder Boxes and Puffs, IODIDE OF LEAD, STRYCHNINE CRYSTALS, Otto of Rose, TURKEY SPONGE, Oil of Ergot, QUININE, CUBEBS, Plaster Skins, FEEDING BOTTLES, West India Arrowroot, SENNA, TRUSSES, Balsam Copaiba, Carbonate Soda, Tartaric Acid, Rochelle Salts. 7714

NEVER DESPAIR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Copy of a Letter to the Editor of the *Benares Recorder*, published in that paper of the 4th August, 1848.

Sir,—Observing that you advertise "Holloway's Patent Medicines," and having myself derived great benefit from their use, I have no doubt but that you will be happy to make my cure known for the benefit of your many readers, as I think many would avail themselves of so safe and excellent a remedy if they were only aware of their great virtues.

In April last, my duties compelled me to live out in a small tent, and being subjected to great heat and exposure, I was attacked with a violent fever, which for six weeks kept me down to my cot. The quantity of medicine I took from the native doctor would have killed half-a dozen people, but I am sorry to say it had not the effect of removing the fever from me, and nothing, I believe, but a strong constitution prevented me from falling a victim to the disease. My frame was seriously affected, and my strength completely prostrated, so that I had to get away for change of air to the lower provinces; and, wishing to visit my friends in Calcutta, I started for that place in May.

While passing through Meerut, I was advised by a friend of mine (who had also suffered from the same disease) to try Holloway's Medicines, and I consequently bought a box of one and a pot of the other at the establishment of Messrs. Ford and Co., and during the time I have been coming down the river, I have taken ten pills morning and evening, rubbing the ointment, as directed in the pamphlet which accompanied the ointment, over the affected parts of my body. The result has been, I am happy to say, wonderful, for I have actually got fat upon physic; and I find I weigh a stone heavier than I did a few days before I commenced taking the pills, and my appetite is so much improved that I eat heartily three times a day of the most homely fare.

One of my servants got an attack of vomiting and purging, which I was afraid was cholera, at Futtehgurh, but twenty pills administered had a good effect, as the man was quite well next morning.

I was also informed that Colonel Dear, of the 31st Fusiliers, cured himself of an attack of fever with the same medicines.

I intend dropping you another line on my arrival in Calcutta. Wishing your spirited undertaking every success, I am, &c..

(Signed) W. BAXTER.

Chunar, 1st August, 1848.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE.

On the 21st July, 1848, the editor of the *Mofussilite*, newspaper, published in India, inserted the following editorial article in his paper:—"We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Coolie, called Eliza, employed in our establishment, was affected with myriads of Ringworms, which defied all the Meerut Doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was under ground; we tried "Holloway" upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was miraculous.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by

J. K. HEYDON,
Wholesale Agent,
78, King-street.

There is a very considerable saving by taking the larger sized boxes and pots.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot and box. 1955

JUST LANDED,

EX SALACIA AND TAMAR, AND NOW ON SALE.

CARRON POTS and Camp Ovens
Bullock chains and traces
Scythes, sickles, and sheepshears
Nails of all descriptions
Hollow-ware, frying-pans, &c.
With every description of SETTLERS' and BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY, at

BIRMINGHAM HOUSE,
Wholesale and Retail Ironmongery Stores,
George and Liverpool streets.
BAR AND ROD IRON.

7712 J. MILES.

NOTICE.

DR. M'CRAE begs to intimate to his patients, particularly to those residing in the country, that his health being much restored, and his strength daily increasing, he will in future be at home for consultation between nine and ten in the morning, and from half-past one till three o'clock in the afternoon.

He will give gratuitous advice between nine and ten A.M. to such persons as shall come furnished with notes from clergymen or other respectable parties, stating their inability to pay a medical man; but he can only see such persons at the time specified, in consequence of his servants having been much harassed by poor people calling and demanding gratuitous advice at all hours of the day.

Lyons'-terrace, October 27. 7243

THE GOLD COUNTRY.

IN THE PRESS, and will be shortly published.

THE DIGGER'S HAND-BOOK,
AND THE
TRUTH ABOUT CALIFORNIA,

with a correct map, containing practical observations from researches made in the GOLD REGIONS of that country, during a lengthened and EXTENSIVE TOPOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATORY EXPEDITION;

By D. L.

The utility of the above work to those visiting the territory of PRECIOUS ORES will at once be appreciated not only as a FAITHFUL GUIDE and INSTRUCTOR; but as a COMPANION, unfolding materials for consideration TO ALL PERSONS SEEKING STERLING INFORMATION as to the present MINERAL WEALTH, and the more WEIGHTY MATTERS of COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, and GENERAL INDUSTRY, which are in reserve for a country to which EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AUSTRALIA are POWERFULLY ATTRACTED.

PRICE, FIVE SHILLINGS.

Sydney: Published by F. M. STOKES, 337, George-street South. 7460

BRITANNIA HOUSE,

CORNER OF PITT AND MARKET STREETS.

TO COUNTRY BUYERS AND OTHERS,—Be not deceived by the extraordinary advertisements of certain Sydney houses. There is but one market for all, and no one possesses

GREATER ADVANTAGES THAN THEIR NEIGHBOURS.

All buy at the cheapest markets, and sell as cheap as they can to pay expenses and to meet their obligations. All that assert to do more only put forth pretentions to deceive.

PUFFING, LIKE DRAM DRINKING,

when once commenced, must be kept up, and therefore becomes an expensive thing. Now the question a buyer ought to ask is, who is to pay the piper? He ought to consider that those who adopt such a mode of business, suppose the general body of

PURCHASERS ARE LIKE SHEEP,

And that where one goes all will follow. They therefore try by false pretences to allure the first few, so that they may be enabled at last

TO FLEECE THE MANY.

From his great experience of the trade, the Proprietor of the above Establishment might

BLOW HIS OWN TRUMPET

quite as loud as any of his more youthful competitors; but remembering the good old English proverb that

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING,

he modestly invites a discerning public to come and try his present bill of fare. If they do they will

COME AND CUT AGAIN;

for although he does not pretend to sell under English cost price, &c., &c., he feels confident that every article he sells, for quality and measure, will be found cheaper than the goods of all

PRETENDERS THAT DO SO.

The Clothing Department will be found first-rate. Things are not blown together, or sewn with a red hot needle and thread. Read this all you that are in search of a useful garment, and remember that

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.

7033 JAMES MELVILLE.

JOHNSON and WRIGHT have much pleasure in making known to their friends and the public generally, that the whole of their plain and fancy goods, ex Sir Edward Paget, and Agricola, which have been selected with great care in the best London and Manchester houses, are now ready for inspection, and will be sold at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

J. and W. will continue

SELLING OFF

the remainder of their former stock at COST PRICE. 7771

GALVANISED SHEET IRON FOR SHEATHING VESSELS.

THE undersigned have just received a further supply of

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,

now in general use for sheathing Iron fastened vessels.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
Ironmongers,
9825 450, George-street

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

HENRY BROWN begs to return his most sincere thanks to his friends, and the public, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his removal to Hunter-street.

He takes the present opportunity to inform them, that he has received, ex Agricola, a most superior assortment of Saddlery and Harness, from the celebrated house of Millroy and Sons, of London, consisting of—

Handsome silver-plated mounted carriage harness
Ditto ditto ditto chaise harness
Ditto covered ditto chaise harness
Superior quilted ladies' saddles
Ditto gentlemen's hunting saddles
Ditto shafter ditto
Strong stock saddles
Superior Pelham bridles
Ditto snaffle ditto
Ditto racing ditto
Ditto curb bridles
Handsome silver mounted whips
Ditto Newmarket racing whips
A superior assortment of driving whips—in gig, carriage, and tandem
Gut waggon whips, 5, 6, 7, and 8 feet long
Strong English hempen halters
Patent horse hides
Patent belt hides
Patent winker hides
Girth web
Stirrup irons
Spring, roller, bar, and side-saddle trees
Blue and white serge
Hunting thongs
Whipcord, &c., &c., &c.

No. 14, Hunter-street, Sydney 7795

CALIFORNIA.

PERSONS proceeding to California, can be supplied at low prices with

White shirts of every description, well made
Regatta and Scotch twill ditto
Under shirts and drawers
Sheets, pillow slips, and towels

At SMITH'S
Shirt Manufactory,
4774 37, Park-street.

BEAUMONT'S PORTABLE HOUSES.

CALIFORNIA!!

THE superiority of the principle adopted in the construction of the above over any other which can be contrived, is recognised by all competent judges; and as all the private advices from San Francisco concur in urging intending emigrants to provide themselves with portable habitations, the undersigned feels assured that the interest of such parties will be most effectually served by having their houses made on this principle.

There can be no doubt that any amount of money invested in houses of the above description, when landed at San Francisco, would return the speculator a most enormous profit.

W. BEAUMONT,
[illegible] Builder, Castlereagh-street.

N.B.—The advantages and perfectness of the plan will be pointed out to intending purchasers only.

7560 W. B.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

M. O'NEILL, Tailor, begs to remind his friends and the public that he continues, to the end of December, making up the remaining portion of his stock, at very low prices, giving those who favour him with their orders the full benefit of the sacrifice he necessarily must make.

M. O'N. requests all persons who are indebted to him to settle their accounts before the end of this month, as any that are not satisfactorily arranged by that time will be handed over for recovery.

M. O'NEILL,
Tailor and Clothier,
555, George-street,
7248 Next the Bank of Australasia.

BOOTS and SHOES, from the best makers—

JAMES DAVIES AND SON, LONDON,

for sale at

MR. R. FAWCETT'S,
Auctioneer,
1998 481, George-street.

TO CAPITALISTS!

FIRST-RATE IRONMONGERY BUSINESS FOR SALE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, on liberal terms, the Stock-in-Trade, Goodwill, &c., of the old established Ironmongery business, 371, George-street, known for the last 25 years as

IREDALE'S STORES.

Any person of good business habits, and possessing a moderate capital, will find this an opportunity such as seldom occurs of succeeding to a first-rate trade, with every prospect of realising, in a few years, an ample fortune. The situation is one of the most central and approved in Sydney. The business is extensive and well established, and in the hands of a spirited proprietor might be greatly improved. The terms will be made liberal to correspond with the times.

Application, by letter, to the Executors—addressed Mrs. L. IREDALE, Surry Hills, Sydney; or the Rev. SAMUEL WILKINSON, Maitland, Hunter River.

October 26, 717

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1513406

LATE ENGLISH NEWS.

GOVERNMENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Mr. Adderley has circulated the subjoined Parliamentary paper, containing a series of resolutions of which he gave notice as an amendment on the Australian Constitution Bill, but which proved too detailed for being placed on the notice paper. The opinion of the House on the principles embodied in these resolutions, Mr. Adderley says, "will be taken on Mr. Stafford's amendment, proposing to include New Zealand with the Australian colonies in one great measure."

1. That inasmuch as it is impossible that her Majesty's subjects in Australasia should be ruled by the laws and authorities which compose the Government of the United Kingdom, necessity requires that Parliament should constitute a special authority for the purpose, and thereunto delegate subordinate powers of legislation and Executive Government.

2. That of the two very different systems of subordinate authority for the Government of distant colonies,—namely, first, the central system which places colonial rule in the hands of a special department of the Imperial Government, and secondly, the municipal system which empowers the colonists themselves to manage their merely local affairs in their own way without control or interference from any distant authority,—the municipal system is greatly to be preferred in providing for the local government of Her Majesty's subjects in Australasia; because it affords the only means of beneficial subordinate government in countries so extremely distant from London; because it agrees with the self-relying national character of colonists proceeding from England; because it would impose on the distant colonies alone, the costs, trouble, and responsibility of their local Government, and would wholly relieve the mother country from those burdens; because it would prevent with respect to the colonies in question those unceasing colonial discontents, remonstrances, and collisions, with Imperial authority which the central system invariably produces when applied to English colonists; and finally, because the municipal system is highly recommended by a comparison of its results in the colonization of America by our forefathers with the results of the central system in the colonies of France and Spain, and in the modern colonies of England which have been placed under its depressing influence.

3. That in framing constitutions of municipal government for the five colonies mentioned in the bill intituled "A Bill for the better Government of her Majesty's Australian Colonies," it is, above all things necessary, for the purpose of averting discord and collision between the Colonial and Imperial Governments, to exclude from municipal interference all those subjects which concern the interests and honour of the Empire, and strictly to confine municipal jurisdiction to the subjects which exclusively concern the distant colonies.

4. That inasmuch as the subjects which exclusively concern the distant colonies are infinitely numerous and diversified, whilst those which concern the empire in its relation to these colonies are, notwithstanding their importance, so few and obvious as to be readily specified, the most convenient mode of proceeding whereby effectually to separate imperial and colonial jurisdictions, is an ample specification in the constitutional law of the latter class of subjects, with a provision for debarring the municipal governments from every sort of interference with them, all other subjects being placed, by means of general terms, under the exclusive jurisdiction of each municipal government within the bounds of each municipality.

5. That the only subjects which concern the interests and honour of the empire with relation to these distant possessions of Her Majesty are, first, the allegiance of the colonies to Her Majesty's crown; secondly, the naturalization of aliens; thirdly, whatever relates to treaties between the crown and any foreign power; fourthly, all political intercourse and communication between any of the colonies and any officer of a foreign power or dependency; fifthly, whatever relates to the employment, command, and discipline of Her Majesty's troops and ships within the colonies, and whatever relates to the defence of the colonies from foreign aggression, including the command of the municipal militia and marine in time of war; and sixthly, whatever relates to the crime of high treason. And that all the subjects aforesaid being specifically excluded from municipal interference by the constitutional law, then, for the management of those subjects within the municipalities by officers of the imperial government, separate provision ought to be made by Parliament.

6. That the subjects in which the colonists of Australasia have a concern surpassing all others in real importance to their welfare, and in which, accordingly, they take the most active and unremitting interest, is the disposal of waste lands, with the object of promoting emigration and settlement; and that although the concern of the mother country in the due performance of this business is very considerable, yet inasmuch as the subject is one of such indifference and disregard to the people and Parliament of the United Kingdom that imperial legislation and administration with regard to it are necessarily both ignorant and irresponsible, whilst the most efficient performance of this business by the colonists for their own advantage must likewise be the most efficient for the advantage of the mother country; therefore, it is just and expedient that the whole business of the disposal of waste lands in each colony should be confided to the several municipal governments, or, with a view to uniformity of legislation, to a federal government of the group of the colonies.

7. That next in importance to the complete separation of imperial and municipal powers, is the form of municipal governments to be established in Australasia; that inasmuch as such governments are intended for subjects of her Majesty emigrating from the United Kingdom, it is most expedient that the form of such subordinate governments should as far as possible resemble that of the government to which such emigrants have been accustomed and are attached, and that although in framing such municipal governments it would be expedient to use titles and designations different from those which pertain to the government of the empire, and expressive of the subordinate, limited, and merely local character of municipal authority, and although circumstances peculiar to the colonies may require that the form of their municipal governments should differ in some respects from the British Constitution, yet every consideration of policy suggests, whilst the subordinate character of municipal authority in nowise forbids, that a municipal constitution should so far resemble that of the mother country, as to be founded on the mixed principles of popular influence as secured by the House of Commons, of conservative influence, and of a strong but responsible Executive as secured by means of an hereditary and irresponsible head of the government acting on the advice of responsible ministers.

8. That whereas Her Majesty's subjects in Australasia ardently desire to possess constitutions of local government, founded on the general principles of the British Constitution; and whereas the particular application of those principles in framing the details of Municipal constitutions for the Australasian Colonies ought to be regulated by the peculiar and varying circumstances of those distant and ever growing communities, with which Parliament can at no time be duly acquainted, therefore it is expedient, and most convenient that Parliament, adopting in this respect numerous precedents furnished by English charters of Colonial Government granted by the Crown in the 17th century, should, in establishing constitutions for the colonies in Australasia, confine itself to the enactment of general provisions founded on the main principles of the British Constitution, and should bestow on the colonies themselves authority to settle all matters of detail, and to alter the same at pleasure, but subject always to the general provisions so enacted by the Supreme Legislature of the empire.

9. That whereas questions might sometimes arise relating to real or alleged violation of the law, through the invasion of reserved Imperial rights by the Municipal Governments, or the invasion of granted Municipal rights by Imperial officers; and whereas it is most objectionable such questions should either remain matter of dispute between the parties concerned, or be left to the determination of either party; and whereas such questions being of a legal nature, could only be satisfactorily determined, and thereby put at rest, by a legal tribunal, set in action by either of the parties concerned, and both investigating the facts and giving its decision in the face of the public; therefore it is expedient that one of the highest of Her Majesty's Courts of Law should be empowered to determine all such questions; and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council appears to be a suitable tribunal for the purpose.

10. That whereas, with a view to the peace and good government of a colony possessing municipal authority sufficient for all local purposes, it is fitting that the cost of keeping the peace should fall on the colonists themselves, by whose mismanagement alone disorder could arise; therefore, in case any such colony should require the presence of Imperial troops for any internal purpose, and her Majesty should see fit to grant their request for the same, then the expense of maintaining such troops ought to be borne by the colony, as happens in the case of British India.

11. That whereas an Act of the Supreme Legislature, purporting to establish constitutions of government for these colonies, ought to be as simple and plain as possible, and ought especially to be complete in itself, by containing all the constitutional provisions which are to bind the colonies, to the end that the whole of such provisions may be seen at one view, and the constitutional law be readily understood in the bearing of its several parts upon each other; therefore it is highly inconvenient that such a law should in any measure consist of existing Acts of Parliament and Acts to amend and continue Acts; but all provisions of existing Acts relating to the subject ought to be repealed, and such of their provisions as it should be deemed fit to continue ought to be inserted in the one Constitutional law as substantive provisions of the same.

12. That the bill entitled, "A Bill for the better Government of her Majesty's Australian Colonies," and purporting to enact a constitutional law for these dependencies, is objectionable for the following reasons:—

1st. Because it is based on existing acts of Parliament relating to the government of the said colonies, and acts to amend and continue acts, whilst it repeals parts of such acts; so that the true intent and effect of the whole constitutional law is hard to be discovered.

2nd Because, in conjunction with several acts relating to these colonies, it establishes neither the central nor the municipal system of colonial government, but parts of both, mixed together in such a state of confusion with regard to the subject and means of legislation and the execution of laws, as to insure conflict between imperial and municipal powers in each colony, and discord between the colonies and the Imperial Government.

3rd. Because, in particular, it does not specifically withhold from colonial jurisdiction any of the subjects which exclusively concern the empire.

4th. Because it does specifically withhold from colonial jurisdiction subjects which exclusively concern the colonies; namely, the local taxation of the colonists by customs-duties, provisions for the support of religion, and of local funds, the appropriation of a large portion of the local revenues, the amount of the salaries of the principal local officers, and the appointment and removal of all local officers.

5th. Because, in conjunction with existing acts of Parliament, it withholds from the colonists all control whatsoever over the disposal of the waste lands.

6th. Because as respects the form of Government in the five colonies instead of bestowing upon each of them a constitution purposely adapted to its peculiar circumstances, the said bill merely extends to four of them the present form of government of the penal colony of New South Wales, and preserves the same for New South Wales itself.

7th. Because it leaves to the Colonial Office in London authority to disallow all laws passed by the local legislature.

8th. Because it establishes an uniform electoral franchise for the representatives of differently circumstanced colonies, and of an amount which, in consequence of peculiarities in the social condition of the colonies, is virtually much nearer to universal suffrage, than that of the British House of Commons.

9th. Because it does not establish a second legislative body so composed as to promote due deliberation and conservative tendencies in legislation, to render the ambition of leading settlers conducive to the public welfare, to check the vacillation of a fluctuating society, and to attract from the mother country the most valuable class of emigrants.

10th. Because, instead of identifying the head of each local government with the colony, and investing him with high and permanent station, it preserves the system under which the head of a colonial government is generally an utter stranger to the colonists, seldom, except through his appointment to office, a person of higher rank and station than many of the colonists, and almost sure to be removed from the colony soon after acquiring a knowledge of its peculiar circumstances and wants.

11th. Because it provides for conflict in the legislature, and grievous impediments to legislation, by mixing together in the same legislative body, members to be elected by the colonists as their representatives, and members to be appointed by a resident officer of the Colonial Office as representatives of official opinions and interests.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

House of Commons, July 16.

Mr. Henley moved for a reduction of ten per cent. in the salaries of all persons in the Ordnance, and all civil establishments at home and abroad, and said that the last time the nation had reviewed this matter was in 1830 or 1831, and he would call attention to the state of the country then and now. (Hear.) The gross expenditure then was £51,700,000; in 1848, it was £58,990,000; being 14 per cent. increase. True, the population had increased 18 per cent; but if the expenditure were measured in corn, cotton, or any other staple article, the increase would be found greater Measured by corn the increase was 44 per cent. Hence the pressure was beyond the power of the people to bear it. In England, the population in 1831 was 13,897,000, and the criminals 19,647. In 1848 the population was 17,497,000, and the criminals 30,000. (Hear.) It was to be inferred that distress caused that increase of crime. Since the revision of salaries in 1831, the necessaries of life had fallen 20 per cent., and 10 per cent. reduction of salaries would be a fair partition of the advantage. He would reduce salaries down to the lowest grade. He was asked would he reduce the letter carriers? In his neighbourhood the letter carriers were taken from the labouring class, and they got 12d. a day, having to walk on an average 18 miles, which was not a very hard day's work; and the labouring class from which these letter carriers were taken had been reduced at least 10 per cent. of late, and he saw no reason why letter carriers should be exempt from the lot of their class. (Oh, and hear.) The supplies of food and luxury were greater, the duties on imported articles were lower, and the only thing that he knew of that had maintained its price during the last 20 years was an ash stick, for he paid 6d. for it then, and he was asked 6d. for it now. (A laugh.) The Customs department paid salaries and allowances £1,042,000; the Excise, £628,244; the Stamps and Taxes £378 125; the Post Office £2,644,000, a year. The charge for miscellaneous civil estimates, for justice, colonies, paid commissioners, and other charges was £183,000, the civil establishments of the ordnance and military services were £810,000, and the diplomatic service £140,000, making £4,700,000, in round numbers, not including the pay of the army and navy. In 1831, the price of meat was from 4s. to 4s. 6d., the price now was reduced 10, 15, and 17 per cent. Bread had fallen 25 per cent., and groceries still lower. Coals had fallen 25 per cent., woollens 10, hosiery from 15 to 20, but shoes, though all duties on leather were abolished, had not fallen in a similar proportion. Beer, formerly 4d. a pot, was now 3d.; wine was difficult to estimate, owing to its different qualities Yet, generally speaking, it was 10 per cent. lower. A passenger by omnibuses had formerly 6d., which now cost but 3d. The principle of the modern economists was that there must be more work and less money for it (oh, oh, and hear). The Legislature had for many years taken a course calculated to ruin the value of money. They had run up the value of money and refused to lower the interest of the national debt. The noble lord and his colleagues had often urged the expediency of taking time by the forelock, and let him now recommend the adoption of that course and the carrying out of that policy towards salaried servants (cheers). Mr. Newdegate seconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave credit to the hon. member for his motives. He included all from the Lord Chancellor down to the poor letter carrier, who received only 7s. per week.

Mr. Henley did not include members of the law (oh, and laughter).

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: The lowest were not to be exempt, but the highest functionaries were not to be touched.

Mr. Henley: They will come afterwards (laughter).

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: Then this was the first instalment (laughter). It would be better to produce a sweeping measure at once. In 1831, the Secretaries of State and of the Treasury were reduced £1000 a-year each. The Under Secretary £500 a-year, the Lord President £800, the President of the Board of Control £1500, the First Lord of the Admiralty £500. The highest paid of the minor officers were all now placed to the same scale of £3000, and one of them, the Paymaster of the Forces, had been reduced £800 a-year. The public clerks were not paid as much as was paid to domestic servants. There were 2000 reductions in one department alone. Further reductions might be made, but he did not think it right to reduce the salaries (hear). It was a question whether the smallness of the allowance to revenue officers did not expose them to perilous temptations, and yet the honorable member would reduce them. Again, there were the police and the postmen. In his neighbourhood labourers got 12s. a week, yet country postmen had but 12s., though they should be competent to read and write. In 1831, there was a great pressure for reduction in that house; but the house passed a resolution recognising that "economy to deserve the name, must be rational." He suspected that it would be found that a large portion of the higher officers of the Government had been ruined rather than enriched by their places. The committee of 1831 had proceeded on a detailed examination of all public offices, and a comparison with the year 1780. As to the present pressure of taxation, the hon. gentleman forgot that a large amount had been taken off, principally upon articles of consumption. No less than between £7,000,000 and £8,000,000 had been taken off during the last six years. He believed that parties in the public service were not overpaid, and under payment would in the end be found more expensive than adequate payment.

Mr. Newdegate supported the motion, and said that taking the extremes of income, under the Income-Tax, two individuals had been added under schedule D to the twenty rated in 1846, at £50,000 a year, whilst those holding incomes of £150 a year had diminished 1481 since 1846.

Mr. V. Smith said he had been placed in a prominent position on the committee alluded to by the honorable mover. The main resolution proposed in that committee was for a reduction of the principal salaries. On that point he differed from the committee. The present salaries were £2500 a year to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Under Secretary of State had only £1500, and the President of the Board of Trade only £2000. Although he differed from the honorable mover in some parts of his speech, he agreed with him in others. If a man went to Windsor in 1831, he had to take a chaise and pair, now he took a day ticket, and saved 300 per cent. Had the motion been confined to a reduction of high salaries, he should have voted for it, but he shrank from the conclusion which placed a chancellor of the Exchequer and a letter carrier on the same footing. Tempting as was the opportunity of a coalition on the present occasion, he declined to vote for the resolution as now proposed.

Mr. Roebuck said he could not vote for this resolution, but he would not vote against it, lest he might be mistaken. He had been asked by his constituents would he reduce all salaries? and he answered "No," because he felt that whilst some were overpaid, others were underpaid. Let reduction begin with those curious offices, the remains of feudal times, the offices of great falconer, the master of the horse, and the ladies of the bedchamber. When the honorable mover spoke of the poor letter carrier, he (Mr. Roebuck) had no faith in his economy.

Mr. Drummond said if there was any fault in the motion, it was the fault of Ministers and their friends, They had boasted they had reduced the prices of all commodities 50 per cent., but was not that raising their own fixed salaries? It was said, you ought to adopt the commercial principle. He agreed with that. He remembered when Lord Sidmouth was Secretary of State, reading in the Edinburgh Review a comparison between the ministers of this country and of America, and greatly eulogising the latter for having got their Sidmouths for £300 a-year, and their Crokers by the gross for nothing. (A laugh.)

Mr. Hume said he did not altogether agree with this motion, but he should vote for it. (A laugh.) Because it would be a pledge on the part of the House that it meant to reduce public expenditure. (Hear.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer had not noticed what took place in 1822 after a motion for reduction. That motion called for a committee to reduce expenditure, and the Government appointed a committee of their own, and laid a large volume on the table, showing that very considerable reduction had taken place. But those reductions were not sufficient now. The Whigs, when out of office, joined in full cry for reduction, and Lord Althorp, when in office, frankly admitted the obligation. He (Mr. Hume) could recollect the time when a man with £1000 a-year in land was somebody; but when men came to be collectors of excise, with £1500 a-year, and Mr. Croker had £4000 for many years, things appeared in a different aspect. As to the ruin of the holders of good places, he (Mr. Hume) knew better. There were many men who amassed fortunes in those high places who would not have been worth bread and cheese in a counting house, (Laughter.)

Mr. Herries regretted that his sense of justice compelled him to oppose the motion. The right hon. gentleman contended that the subject had been carefully examined since the peace, and in Porter's "Progress of the Nation," he found that in 1815 the number of persons employed in all public departments was 27,365, at salaries amounting to £3,768,000, and in 1845 they were 23,500, and their salaries £2,786,000. The hon. member (Mr. Hume) said all he wanted was a pledge of reduction; but the pledge could only be given at the expense of 20,000 out of the 23,000 men employed In France the revenue of £44,000,000 a year had been collected at a cost of £6,000,000 a year, whereas our £54,000,000 a year was collected for £4,000,000 (hear). We had more trustworthy public servants, and he cautioned the house against any act that removed their safeguard (hear).

Mr. Muntz briefly supported the motion.

Lord J. Russell said that those who supported the motion expressed their wish that the motion had been different The hon. member for Montrose had judiciously avoided his usual reference to 1793. Formerly it was usual for the first Lord of the Treasury to hold some other office, producing perhaps some £3000 or £4000 a year; and in 1780 the salaries of the secretaries of the Treasury were upwards of £5000 a year each. In 1782 the Secretary of the Home Department had £8148, and in 1792 £8793. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs had £8148, and the Secretary for the Colonies £6000. These salaries were now £5000. When the Income-tax of 3 per cent. was proposed, the burden of that tax was expected to be compensated by the reduced price of commodities. But here 10 per cent was to be taken on that ground from the poorest officials, and a man who showed zeal and intelligence in a public office was to be treated worse than a person who showed no such ability and made no such exertion (hear). If the clerk with £80 was to be reduced there was no justice in not reducing the judge with £5000. Neither would it be just to reduce the civil salaries without reducing the military salaries also. The true part of economy was to ascertain what services were too highly paid

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for, and to reduce in all cases where reduction was consistent with justice. The proposed plan exercised no such discrimination, and he hoped that the house would not consent to its adoption (cheers).

Mr. Wodehouse and Mr. Spooner supported the motion.

Mr. Aglionby did not think with Mr. Muntz that the whole country was looking to this motion; on the contrary, he believed that the country did not care one farthing about it (oh, oh, from the Protectionists). Believing that it was calculated to mislead, he should oppose it, as he did not like motions of the sort, coming from those he could not trust (laughter and cheers).

Mr. Goulburn said he should oppose the motion, and referred in support of his views to the confidence and fidelity of the officers employed in the several governmental departments.

Mr. Cobden said that the United States of America formed a great empire, yet its four principal secretaries of state received only £1250 each annually, and the offices were filled by such men as Clay, Webster, and others, men not to be surpassed on our Treasury benches. Our ambassadors at Paris, Vienna, and Madrid, got respectively £10,000, £9000, and £6500 a year, whilst the United States paid their highest diplomatic functionaries not more than £2500 a year (hear, and cheers). And we had not one ambassador or minister abroad who would consider it derogatory to be compared to Mr. Bancroft, the American minister here. We had no man superior to Mr. Bancroft (hear, hear). Why then should we pay £10,000 a year to our ambassador at Paris, when the Americans paid their ambassadors at Paris and at London but £2000 a year each (loud cheers)? The noble lord (John Russell) said, that ministers formerly gave offices to their sons. But he (Mr. Cobden) did not think that at the present day ministers altogether lost sight of their relations (hear, and laughter). We also pay retiring pensions in this country. The Americans did not (hear). Although he would vote for the motion, he would not support a sweeping reduction of ten per cent. on all salaries. We had 20,000 persons getting less than £100 a year, he would not reduce them. So far from the operation of our improved commercial system having reduced the demand for labour, he prophesied that we were going to have a better demand for labour (cheers). He would propose to add to the resolution as an amendment, "that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the number of persons employed, and the amount of their salaries, with a view to such reduction as was consistent with the public service."

Mr. Packe and Mr. Clay supported Mr. Henley's motion.

Mr. Bright said it was impossible for him to vote for an indiscriminate reduction of all salaries. His hon. friend (Mr. Cobden) had proposed a better course, and he should vote for the motion with Mr. Cobden's amendment.

Sir J. W. Jolliffe said, not only were wages reduced, but in many places there were none at all (a laugh). He admitted the claims of the public service, but there were other claims to be considered. Look at the public Exchequer—look at the Chancellor of the Exchequer (laughter)—look at diminished wages!

The house then divided—for the resolution 102, against it 149—majority for Mr. Cobden's amendment for going into committee 47.—The house then went into committee.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 17.

MR. F. SCOTT said, considering the great necessity that prevailed for steam communication with the Australian colonies, he begged to ask the hon. member for Oxfordshire (Mr. Henly) whether the committee sitting on that subject would report this session—whether they would report on any future contracts—or whether they had taken such contracts into consideration.

Mr. Henly, in answer, said, that the committee had resolved not to enter into anything but existing contracts. They did not consider it to be within the reference made to them to enter into the question of future contracts.

NEW SOUTH WALES BILL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 4.

MR. ROEBUCK observing that the Australian Colonies' Government Bill gave the present Government *there* power to accept the Bill, and that *if they did not accept it, it would not come into force*, asked whether the amendments intended to be made would include one which would alter the Bill in this respect? If not, he should, before the Bill was read a second time, move a resolution to the effect that it was the duty of Parliament to frame constitutions for the colonies, and to fix the time at which such constitutions should come into force, and that so high and imperial a power ought not to be delegated to any inferior authority.

Mr. Hawes, speaking off-hand, not having had notice of the question, would observe that the Act was to come into operation upon proclamation by the Governors, which must by law take place within a reasonable time, and what must be the effect of that? As for New South Wales (continued the member, after making a remark which did not reach us) the number of Legislative Councillors would be reduced below the number required by law, inasmuch as the colony of Victoria would be separated from New South Wales, New South Wales, therefore, must immediately adopt the Act. The colony of Victoria must also act upon it, because otherwise that colony would have no Government at all. Van Diemen's Land might, indeed, if it pleased, adhere to its present form of Government; but that would be contrary to the feelings of the colonists, so far as he (Mr. Hawes) was at all acquainted with it, and he apprehended that Van Diemen's Land would adopt the Act. The proposition of the hon. and learned gentleman he understood would be to compel the adoption of it; *but that would be a practical impossibility*. The amendments he (Mr. Hawes) proposed to introduce would not, he conceived, touch the point raised by the hon. and learned gentleman.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, JULY 20.

THE Earl of Shaftesbury (deputy Speaker) took his seat at five o'clock.

Lord Brougham rose to propose the resolutions of which he had given notice, and commenced his observations by expressing his approval of the sentiments conveyed in the instructions to the British Envoy at Naples in December, 1847, the spirit of which instructions was the more grateful to him, as in the course of his remarks he would have to defend the Neapolitan authorities, the Neapolitan Ministers, and the Neapolitan troops from the attacks made on them. The instructions he alluded to were contained in a despatch of December 16, 1847. But on the 18th of January, 1848, our diplomacy took a course diametrically opposite (hear). The noble lord then said that before he went into the case of the south, he would treat on the affairs of the north of Italy, and he accordingly detailed various circumstances connected with the military and diplomatic occurrences in which Sardinia was engaged with Austria. His lordship wound up his observations on those occurrences by saying that our favour to Sardinia was shown in the difference between the language used to us by Sardinia, and that used by us towards Austria. To Austria we used language gentle in phrase, but menacing in substance. We said, "You had better not go to Italy; don't go to Turin; don't go to Rome; if you do, it will be a matter of grave consideration." But the language towards Sardinia was of a different kind. We anxiously advertised to Europe, and particularly to the rebels at Milan, and the Red Republicans at Paris, that we were threatening Austria; and who could have dreamt that we had at the time in our pocket a despatch from Prince Metternich, asking "what is the matter with you? we never dreamt of going to Sardinia, to Rome, or to Milan?" (Hear and laughter) His lordship then came to the centre of Italy, and found in that very centre an army—not an Austrian, a Roman, or an Italian, but a French army of 50,000 men and 120,000 guns. (Great laughter). He begged pardon, he meant 120 guns, and the Eternal City invaded. Whether it was consistent in the French Republican Ministers to send an army to put down the Republic of Rome he would not determine. (A laugh). Suffice it that they were invited by the pope, but in conjunction with Austria, Spain, and Naples. (Hear, hear, hear.) His lordship then said that we were not now in the eighth or ninth century, when the overwhelming character of Papal power was to be dreaded. It would not do to say that the Pope ought to be restored as a spiritual but not as a temporal prince. His temporal power was essential to his independence, and, therefore, he, (Lord Brougham) considered it an European question that the Pope's temporal authority shall be maintained. As to the south of Italy, he could not imagine a more unbecoming sight than was exhibited when the revolution broke out. Our vice admirals and captains seemed to be changed—as if by the ancient enchantress who formerly presided over that coast—into other animals, into strange mongrels, political sailors, with a diplomatising vice-admiral (Laughter). This new sort of monster, half-sailor, half-politician, was not to be approved of. Captain Coddington, too, was full of political speculations, as if he was sent over to meddle and make and occupy himself with soothsayings as to the probabilities of election returns, for on this, too, the gallant seer speculated. Now, what on earth had Captain Coddington to do with such matters? The noble lord then touched on the subject of Lord Minto's visit, and said that on the 2nd February, Lord Minto in his despatch said, "I'm off for Rome to-morrow morning." Now on the 3rd Lord Napier wrote from Naples, "I've just had an interview with the King, and got him to ask Lord Minto to come." So that Lord Minto had started off before he was invited. (Hear.) In 1812, when Lord William Bentinck was Military Governor a scheme of a constitution was got up, and the Abate Gioson translated for the purpose an odd volume of "Blackstone," which somebody happened to have. (A laugh.) A house of Commons was assembled, and here was the result reported by a traveller at the time: "As soon as the Speaker took the chair, and a debate began, the most astounding confusion of all sorts of dialects arose, everybody speaking at the same time with furious gesticulation, and hideous contortions of feature; the bitterest taunts, the fiercest invectives were exchanged, which speedily resolved themselves into blows, and before long the floor was covered with combatants, kicking, biting, scratching, and exhibiting all the evolutions of a pancratic arena." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The noble lord then proceeded to advocate the cause of the King of Naples, and to censure the course taken in our recent negociations with the Neapolitan Court, and concluded by moving—"That it is the right, and was the duty of the Government, to require and to obtain from foreign powers satisfactory explanations of those recent movements in the Italian states, which tend to unsettle the existing distribution of territory, and to endanger the general peace. That it is inconsistent with the general interests and duty of this country to interfere in the concerns of foreign nations, as between their governments and their subjects. That this house regrets to observe in the conduct of the Government, particularly as shown by the papers laid before Parliament, a want of friendly feeling towards allies to whom we are bound by treaty and by mutual acts of good will."

Earl Carlisle complimented the noble lord on the temperate tone of his speech, but he could not extend the compliment to his resolutions. They seemed to be a concentration in one mass of all the censures and grumblings from all the various parties into which the house and the country were divided. He regretted many things that had occurred during the siege of Rome, but the French Government disclaimed all idea of conquest or of acquiring territory, and announced its readiness to withdraw their troops from Italy, as soon as they could compatibly with the restoration of tranquility, the desire being, in concurrence with the other powers, to reconcile the differences between the Pope and his subjects. He denied that Government had evinced any hostility towards Austria, and vindicated the course pursued by Lord Palmerston, whose indefatigable exertions and zealous care, and whose ability and integrity had, amidst collisions of surrounding nations, preserved ours from being mixed up with any of them. That whilst he maintained the high reputation of England for good faith and honour, which made our mediation as eagerly sought for as it was readily afforded, had also averted from our own shores every warlike demonstration. This country owed a signal debt of gratitude to Providence for having averted the scourge of war abroad and civil commotion at home; and this was the reply he had to make to those illogical and ill-founded resolutions (cheers).

The Earl of Minto defended at length the proceedings of the Government, and justified the part he had taken in them.

The Earl of Aberdeen accused the Government of having encouraged revolutionary movements throughout Europe, and of having abandoned those whom they had instigated to revolt. With respect to the transactions in Piedmont, the papers presented to Parliament were ridiculously defective, but sufficiently showed the hostility of Government to Austria. No public protest had been made against the King of Sardinia's conduct, or against the renewal of hostilities by him after the armistice. He did not wish to raise alarm, but he would warn the country under the ominous circumstances which led to the occupation and retention of Rome by 40,000 French troops. He thought that the efforts of all the Governments of Europe ought to be turned to the reduction of war armaments, and to the substitution in their stead of peace and good will in all the countries of Europe (hear).

The Marquis of Lansdowne said the noble earl had infused many new elements into the debate, and, considering the proposed resolutions in connection with his lordship's speech, it would be found that although he had thrown many ingredients into the cauldron, yet those ingredients had nothing to do with the resolutions. The noble marquis then entered at great length into a vindication of the foreign policy of Government, and observed that whilst it was said that all the world distrusted Lord Palmerston, and when these resolutions were penned to censure his conduct, the ink was scarcely dry on the resolution when the settlement of the Danish war—a war of the most alarming character—was announced as having been achieved by his lordship's successful efforts (hear, hear.) The noble marquis then eloquently described the happy results of Lord Palmerston's policy in the external and internal peace of this country, and resumed his seat amidst loud and continued cheers.

Lord Stanley prefaced his observations by disclaiming any share in the framing of the resolutions before the house. He, however, was fully of opinion that they were suitable for their Lordship's adoption. He considered it of the utmost importance that explanations should be given of the grounds on which the Roman States had been occupied by foreign troops, and he would never consent that the temporal should be severed from the spiritual authority of the Pope. At an early hour he should have endeavoured to substantiate the charge, that we had in our foreign relations respecting Italian affairs been actuated by unfriendly feelings and invidious suspicions towards other powers. On the very instant that Lord Palmerston received Prince Metternich's opinion that the Pope was going dangerous lengths in his reformatory changes, he wrote to Lord Cowley to inquire as to the views of the French Government on the subject, and said that if those views coincided with his own, he should be glad to co-operate with them in supporting the general amnesty, and thus forcing the further reforms on Prince Metternich, which the prince thought dangerous. M. Guizot, in his reply, stated that he had instructed the French Ambassador not to give any advice on the subject, and he (Lord Stanley) thought those instructions were very wise; and that it would be well if similar instructions had been given to our own agents abroad. The papers before the house showed from first to last an invidious jealousy of Austria. There was a disturbance at Pisa, and Lord Palmerston wrote to Mr. Abercrombie to inquire had Austrian emissaries any thing to do with it? But the fact was there was nothing of the sort. Again, Austria was suspected of having sent a letter to the King of Sardinia, and it turned out that there was no letter at all. Prince Metternich had been informed that in Rome reports were spread that Austrian agents had encouraged rebellion there. But Prince Metternich wrote, demanding that a searching investigation be made by Government to ascertain the grounds for suspecting Austrian agents to be implicated. But he never received an answer to the application. Yet the Foreign Secretary took the suspicions as confirmed. Then the noble marquis (Lansdowne) had said that Government told the Sardinian monarch that his aggression on Piedmont would be destructive to his own interests. But they should have said, "If you commit such an aggression it will be in violation of treaties" (cheers from Lord Aberdeen). They should not have contented themselves with reminding the King of Sardinia of his own interests, but they should also have reminded him of his obligations to honour, to justice, and to treaties (Cheers.) As to Naples, God forbid that he should defend the conduct of the King of Naples (cheers, in which Lord Brougham did not join), or the compulsion used to force his people to invade the Austrian territory. But he feared that our Government by its diplomatic arrangements, had encouraged a few enthusiastic individuals in their dreamy visions of nationality. Lord Napier had, in 1818, made a warm speech at Naples in favour of Italian nationality and independence, concluding it with "*Viva Indepenza Italiana—Viva Ferdinando Secondo*," and this speech was received with vehement acclamations. (Hear, hear.) At to what had been said about the Sicilian constitution of 1812, it had wholly and ludicrously broke down, and formed no ground for our interference in Sicilian affairs, which interference was from first to last hostile to the King of Naples. His lordship then gave a rapid and hostile review of our conduct towards Naples, and concluded by calling on the house to adopt the resolutions.

Lord Brougham said, as the house had sat nineteen hours, he would not undertake the labour of a reply.

The house then divided—for Lord Brougham's resolutions, present 51, proxies 45—total 96; against them, present 45, proxies 63—total 108; majority against the resolutions, 12.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(From the Spectator, July 14.)

As the sleeping Richard was haunted by the ghosts of the old companions he had murdered, so Ministers, slumbering on the Treasury bench of the House of Commons, have been doomed this week to hear the ghosts of their old speeches on the "monster grievance" of the Irish Church. In moving for a Committee of the whole House on the present state of Church Temporalities in Ireland, Mr. Osborne supported his motion by a speech which in great part consisted of extracts from the speeches of the leading men now in office. His arguments to expose the uselessness or even mischief caused by maintaining the branch of the Established Church in Ireland, might be contested by any set of men rather than these Ministers, who had employed similar arguments, only supported with less industry and expressed with less force. Ministers could not gainsay those arguments. They could not even use the new plea against a bigoted adherence to "consistency," since they are not in a position to justify the change by any essential change of circumstances, or by an avowed conversion to other opinions on their own parts. It is true that the Established clergy are but a more meritorious order of resident gentry; true that the Church is no longer a money burden on the Popish population: these facts were equally true when some of the speeches now resuscitated by Mr Osborne were delivered; but the Church "by law established" remains just the same badge of ancient conquest and sectarian ascendancy—the embodiment of an alien claim to spiritual superiority over the bulk of the nation. It is a sentimental grievance, if you please; but that is precisely the most galling sort of grievance. The principal excuse of Ministers is, that Ireland is at present quiet on the score of religious difference, and there is no present necessity for reviving the discussion. Yet tranquil time is the season most favourable for the settlement of so difficult a question. There is one way in which the question may be postponed—by setting it down at once in a list of measures to be completed seriatim. The present apathy of the Whig Ministers is a bitter commentary on the zeal which they used to profess in Opposition; the defence of Sir George Grey clinched Mr. Osborne's damaging exposure of the manner in which they formerly traded on the "monster grievance." That the motion should be negatived by only 170 to 103, was no very triumphant result for Ministers; especially seeing how largely they were beholden to "Protectionist" and "Tory" votes, to counterbalance the desertions from the "Liberal" ranks.

In another Irish matter Ministers have made a precious display of "consistency," in the advance of £500,000 on loan to complete the railway from Dublin to Galway,—a tardy scrap of Lord George Bentinck's great scheme, which they so strenuously resisted.

The position of the Scotch Bills on the subject of Marriage and Registration, exposes them in another point of view. The bills we believe to be good enough in their general scope for rounding off certain English measures; but they are unpopular in Scotland, and would have been opposed by the Scotch Members. Through the procrastination of feebleness, Ministers have suffered the session to slip away without bringing these bills to the test of a decisive debate: the Scotch members go out of town, and then at the fag-end of the session, Ministers endeavour to pass the unpopular measures. It may be no more than the effect of weakness, but undoubtedly it looks very like an evasive meanness.

Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt's bill to repeal the Septennial Act was a fresh occasion for exposing the Ministerial weakness. The subject is not much before the public just now; nevertheless, ministers were conscious of danger, and so they resorted, it is said, to a "whip," not only of their own adherents or of their allies the Liberal Conservatives, but even of the Protectionists.

The bungling about the Ordnance Estimates fairly broke the waning patience of Joseph Hume, who was roused on Thursday to the "factious opposition" of repeated motions to "report progress." The report of the Select Committee had been presented on the same day; and Ministers wanted to vote the money now, leaving the details of the report for more deliberate examination "next session." The report advises considerable reductions; but Ministers wished to be let off this once. And accommodating Sir James Graham backed their request. There is some truth in the representation, that suggestions supported by evidence which extends over ten thousand questions are not to be adopted off-hand, and that the House was already pledged to the bulk of the expenditure by having voted a certain number of men—the staple of all military force and cost. Unfortunately, Ministers make so many mistakes, the fruits of conscious weakness and evasiveness, that they could not obtain the license which might have been allowed to a stronger and more straightforward Cabinet; sturdy Hume persevered, and the voting was put off till Monday.

Mr. Bernal has called Ministers to account, not undeservedly, for the disgusting and unwholesome state of London in these hot days, with the cholera increasing. Much has been said about sanatory reform, bills were passed, and the Board of Health was appointed; and yet the "gulleyholes" of our leading thoroughfares send forth palpable pestilence, and St. Margaret's Church-yard breathes noisome death into the very nostrils of Parliament; Ministers knew little, and said little, but would "enquire" Lord Ashley explained the reason: the Board of Health has not the requisite powers, especially in the metropolis. The country may have the benefit of such a department, but London is debarred; because, as Mr. Henley called to mind, Lord John was Member for London, and the city made its old sewers a point of honour. The death of Mr. Justice Coltman reminds members that persons of distinction may be cut off by a drain or slain by the frowsiness of a court. But Lord John is not only Member for London—he is a Premier with a faultering will; and poor Lord Carlisle is—a good natured gentleman, who rounds periods ore somewhat more than *rotundo*.

Ministers, however, have something to show for the week: Mr. Labouchere has produced a scheme of measures for the improvement of the Mercantile Marine; a few items of present relief from special burdens, to compensate the

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removal of protection with the altered Navigation-laws; and some plans for "next session," to improve the character of masters and mates, the discipline of the mercantile navy, and the sanatory condition of the men. The portions which goes to test the qualifications of the captains, gives them recognised rank, responsibility, power, and the prospective chance of "good service pensions," promises well. We miss any distinct account of the plan which is to prevent the enormous desertion from the English to the American marine, by rendering ours more attractive.

Mr. Monckton Milnes has obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of Juvenile Criminals; the object, apparently, being to authorize their detention for purposes of reformation. But Mr. Milnes has not yet brought in his bill: and he did not explicitly contradict the allegation of Sir George Grey, that he had no bill ready to produce.

The debate on Mr. Mackinnon's bill for the consumption of smoke curiously illustrates our method of legislation. The measure is aimed at preventing the emission of thick, offensive, and noxious smoke, or, as it was termed in the bill, "opaque" smoke: a serious opposition was made to rest on the difficulty of defining what *is* "opaque" smoke; and so alarming was the obstruction, that Mr. Mackinnon followed the advice given him, by suffering the debate to be adjourned for a fortnight, in order to consider whether he should withdraw the bill or not. Now the nuisance is as palpable and intelligible as tobacco smoking, the effluvium from a knacker's yard, or any other nuisance. But if the objection be affirmed, we shall see the Imperial Parliament estopped in the duty of suppressing a palpable nuisance, by the difficulty of defining a word. The attempt to deal with a material and obtrusive grievance yields before a philological difficulty.

The movements of certain royal and quasi-royal persons have been the subject of some gossiping controversy. It was said that the Count de Chambord and the Prince de Joinville had met at Vienna, in order to negotiate an alliance between the two French branches of the House of Bourbon; but the report is authoritatively contradicted, with an air so empressé as to imply that the persons who were the subject of the report still felt sufficiently before the public to mind what is said of them.

Again it was said, that M. Thiers had arrived in England to negotiate a marriage between the Dutchess of Orleans and President Bonaparte. If there is any truth in these rumours, we must infer that the royal class of Europe is incapable of profiting by experience, cannot learn to know its own place; but is pursuing its old routine of alliances between crowned families without much regard to people's instead of busying itself to re-establish a position by understanding the state of affairs, by promoting order, and by serving their nations.

Rome has been completely taken into possession by the French, and General Oudinot has signalized his entrance by various acts of tyranny, sweeping and petty,—suppression of all public action or speech, and paltry contests to put down the Roman tricolour. He behaves as a gloomy petit maitre, hoisted by chance on the shield of a Cæsar.

The Danes have signally discomfited their German besiegers at the fort of Fredericia; but we do not learn that the success has any very decisive effect in settling the endless international squabble.

The allied Russians and Austrians hesitate on the march into Hungary, as if their course were not quite so smoothly triumphant as they expected; it is supposed that they have met with a check.

Authentic accounts from California confirm the earlier reports of the place,—its Midas-like superabundance of gold, its anarchy, and its starvation. The chief magistrate under the United States rents a house like a turnpike lodge, for £1000 a year; a cook refused £600 a year. In point of morals the condition of the people is frightful. Meanwhile, the Mexicans propose to go out in armed bands; and it is quite possible that in such a way buccaneering desperadors might outdo the soldierly powers of the Yankees. California may be a kingdom to some freebooting adventurers. Why not? Curious, if the conquered land should prove the lure to bring back the guerillas of Mexico, and supply the treasure to pay bands of military outlaws in snatching it from the Model Republic!

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

The Central Criminal Court was occupied during Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last week, in trying a misdemeanour under the Foreign Enlistment Act. Franco Maccagnone Granatelli, known as Prince Granatelli, Louis Scaglia, and John Moody, were indicted for unlawfully fitting out, in August last, the Bombay and Vectis steamers as ships of war, for the purpose of making war against the King of the Two Sicilies, the lawful sovereign of a friendly state. The indictment was preferred at the instance of Prince Castelcicala, Minister in this country of the King of the Two Sicilies; Sir Frederick Thesiger was chief counsel for the Crown, Sir Fitzroy Kelly for the defendants. The general nature of the criminal charge is known to our readers through the notice of it which appeared some weeks since in the police intelligence; the points of interest that came out last week were more of a political kind.

Colonel Aubrey was a leading witness: he was originally a Lieutenant in her Majesty's Thirty-first Foot; was then in the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and served under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula; afterwards he entered the Spanish service, and obtained a colonelcy. In September, 1848, when at Pisa, he had a communication from the Revolutionary Government at Palermo, which led to his frequent presence at their Councils of war. He received instructions to come to England, to enlist a body of men, and to fit out war steamers, and officer them with English commanders. He received some money, and relied on a loan of £700,000 from the French Government. He purchased the Bombay and Vectis, of the Oriental Company, enlisted a body of men, and contracted for the fitting-up of the steamers, and the dress and accoutrements of 1200 men. Lieutenant Waghorn was introduced to Prince Granatelli, and to M. Scaglia, as a dashing fellow who would go in and take twelve ships out of the eighteen of the Neapolitan fleet—though the other six could not be certainly answered for. The Prince replied, 'Cela sera bon pour nous,' and rubbed his hands and appeared very delighted. The interview terminated by M. Scaglia saying that they would write to the Government at Palermo and recommend Lieutenant Waghorn; and they took down the address of that gentleman, in order that they might communicate with him." In the end, Colonel Aubrey found that money was not forthcoming; and, suspecting that he was going to be left in the lurch—"played rascally with them"—he went over to the other party, "informed" about the expedition, and was instrumental in getting the ships seized by the British Government under the Foreign Enlistment Act. After some fencing with counsel, he admitted that he was to receive £300 for these services.

Lord Palmerston testified, that no leave or license had been granted by her Majesty, either by order in Council, sign-manual, or proclamation, to any persons to fit out vessels of war for the purpose of acting hostilely against the King of the Two Sicilies. This country was at peace with that country all last year, and still continues so. He knew Prince Granatelli and M. Scaglia; and had interviews with them at the Foreign Office and at his own house, in the character of organs of communication not officially received by her Majesty's Government from the then existing *de facto* Government of Sicily.

Sir F. Thesiger—"By that expression, I take your Lordship to mean the representatives of persons exercising the powers of government at Palermo?"

Lord Palmerston—"Yes."

In answer to Sir F. Kelly—"The defendants brought a letter to me from the Government they represented."... "The defendants represented themselves as the agents of an independent existing government at Palermo. The British Government had not acknowledged that Government as having an European existence; and therefore they were not received in that capacity, but merely as the organs of communication with a Government which was acknowledged as existing, but not as a recognized European power. That Government was hostile to the King of Sicily."

Sir F. Kelly—"Was not the exact position of the defendants described in a despatch from the Government of Palermo?"

Lord Palmerston—"It was."

Sir F. Kelly—"Is not this (holding up a paper) the original document they brought to your Lordship?"

Lord Palmerston—"I believe that to be the original letter."

Sir F. Thesiger—"Where does it come from?"

Sir F. Kelly—"From the Foreign Office. Do you wish to have it read?" (A laugh.)

Sir. F. Thesiger—"Certainly not." (Renewed laughter.)

Lord Palmerston then stated, that he believed the Government at Palermo declared itself independent early in 1848; that shortly afterwards nearly the whole of the kingdom was in the possession of the insurgents, and the King was declared to be dethroned; but no hostile proceedings actually took place between the insurgents and the kingdom of Naples until September.

Sir F. Thesiger—"I did not hear from the defendants that the members of the Provisional Government at Palermo had been taken away to Marseilles in the Vectis. The President was Ruggiero Settimo. I do not recollect the name of Lafarina being mentioned; but they told me that the Marquis Torrearsa was the Minister for Foreign Affairs. During the whole of this period the Prince Castelcicala was the accredited Minister from Sicily to this country."

Prince Castelcicala, the Neapolitan Ambassador in London, gave some formal evidence as to his own government and the insurrection; and stated that he had for some time had his eye on the movement of the promoters of the expedition. He wrote to Lord Palmerston about it; "but could not induce him or the Government to order the seizure of the vessel." He therefore put the matter in the hands of his solicitors, and they took their own course under proper advice. The prisoners were in no way connected with his Government. He had met them in Lord Palmerston's official residence. Upon one occasion when I had an appointment with his Lordship, they were waiting in the ante-room. I have also seen them among the company at Lady Palmerston's soirees.

A number of witnesses deposed that the steamers were "fitted up" in every way as war steamers.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly rested his defence much on a verbal criticism—the distinction between "fitting up" and "fitting out." A lady was "fitted up" by having her ears bored, not "fitted out till the earrings were actually in their ornamental situation; so here the vessel was fitted up," perhaps, but no guns or other munitions were aboard; so she was not "fitted out," in the words of the forbidding law.

In summing up, Mr. Justice Coltman said, there was no doubt that the Neapolitan Government had has much right has any other person under her Majesty's protection to adopt such proceedings as these. The Government of this country might, if it had been so inclined, have put an end to the proceeding by entering a nolle-prosequi through its law officers; but it had not done so; and it seems to have been perfectly neutral, except, for some reason which did not appear, having ordered the discharge of the vessel after she had been seized by the Custom house officers. The indictment divided itself into three separate charges,—first the enlisting of sailors; second, the enlisting of soldiers; and the third, which was the most material matter, was that of fitting out a ship or vessel with intent to employ it for warlike purposes against the King of Naples. A good deal had been said as to the intention of the Act of Parliament; but if the Jury were satisfied that the vessel was fitted out for the purpose of committing hostilities against the Neapolitans, and that the object was so far carried out as that by putting the armament on board she would have been ready to go into action, this would be quite sufficient. The offence certainly was no further immoral and improper than as being a violation of an Act of Parliament. A great deal of the case for the prosecution consisted of alleged conversations; which was a description of evidence that was always looked upon with a good deal of caution, because it was obviously a most easy matter entirely to alter the effect of a conversation by a slight misrepresentation of what actually occurred.

The Jury intimated their opinion that the perusal of the ship's articles entered into at Liverpool would assist them in their deliberations. These were not, however, given to them. Retiring for half an hour, they gave a verdict of "Not guilty" as regarded all the defendants.

TITLES OF CATHOLIC PRELATES.

House of Lords, July 27.

Lord Redesdale, on referring to a circular sent to the governors of colonies respecting the rank of precedence of Roman Catholic prelates, said, as the Roman Catholic prelates of Ireland have been recognised by the Lord Lieutenant of that country, it was desirable, in the event of her Majesty's visit, to know exactly how the question stood, and what was the right they enjoyed to title and precedence. The noble lord moved for copies of the correspondence that had taken place on the subject.

Earl Grey believed that Bishops had no right to precedence, except as Lords of Parliament; the Irish bishops had rank and precedence by virtue of a statute. It was an error to give bishops in the colonies, therefore, the style and title of bishops in England. It was felt in those colonies where Roman Catholics formed the bulk of the population, that their prelates were equal to those of the Established Church; and as the bishops of both religions were paid alike by the government, he (Earl Grey) had instructed the governors of colonies to admit that equality. He had, however, instructed the Governor of New South Wales not to permit precedence to the Catholic prelates over the Protestant bishops.

After a few words from Lord Redesdale in which he expressed it as his opinion that the Archbishop of Sydney should not be styled "his grace."

The motion was agreed to.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT ON HUNGARY.

(From the Observer. July 22.)

The short debate in the House of Commons yesterday upon the present contest waging between Austria and Hungary, is pregnant with the deepest meaning, and significant of more for the future than is meant to meet the eye at present. Mr. B. Osborne introduced the subject, a little wildly, perhaps, but upon the whole very well, in a motion for papers connected with Russian interference in the Hungarian quarrel; and Mr. M. Milnes seconded the motion in a speech remarkable for good sense and ability. The Radical Member for Middlesex, and the Tory Member for Pontefract, in conjuction, and of agreement, upon one great question of foreign policy, is an omen of the union which pervades all classes in this country upon the subject of Hungary; and the subsequent remarks of Mr. Roebuck, Lord Dudley Stuart, and other members, must have satisfied even the most sceptical, that the sympathies of the people of England are with the gallant men who now fight the "good fight for European liberty." The speech of Lord Palmerston, however, was the most significant, and, therefore, the most important of all those that were delivered on that occasion.

Admitting the right of Austria to call in the aid of a foreign power for the purpose of repressing insurrection against her authority, and stating at the same time in general and in particular terms the nature of the connection between that empire and this kingdom of England, Lord Palmerston unhesitatingly stated in substance—and in fact—that Austria was in the wrong in the course taken by her upon this occasion. It would, indeed, be difficult, if not impossible, to escape from the dilemma he presented for the consideration of that power, and of those who supported its extravagant pretensions over Hungary. If, said he, Hungary should win, Austria would have lost the fairest portion of territory; if she should, on the contrary, lose, then will Austria recover Hungary in a crippled and exhausted state, such as to render her of no value for at least half a century. He might have added, that in either case Austria will have to pay the highest price a nation can pay, viz., the price of her independence. From henceforth the Austrian Empire is no longer independent—Austria is but the bond-slave of Russia.

Lord Palmerston expressed his belief that the cause of Hungary had enlisted the hearts of the whole English people in favour of the Magyars; and he is perfectly right. But he might have gone further; he might have stated that public feeling is only now beginning to be aroused on the subject, and that within a very short space of time, in all human probability, England will ring from end to end with indignant denunciations of the iniquitous contest now carried on against liberty upon the Hungarian soil by the united depots of Austria and Russia. In fact, the people of this country are only slowly awakening to the consciousness that the war of Hungary is a fight for European freedom; and that the discomfiture of the Hungarians will be followed—inevitably followed—by European slavery of the most frightful character.

Lord Palmerston pointed in an unmistakeable manner, to the tendencies of the Government in the matter; though, in passing, it may be remarked, that the acts are more effective than expressions of good will, open or concealed. He said that no opportunity had as yet arisen for interferrence on the part of England, but that when it did it would be availed of. It should not be forgotten, however, that "while the grass grows the steed dies," and it may be that while England is awaiting her opportunity liberty will be trampled out in Hungary, the name of that gallant nation be blotted from political geography, Russia aggrandized in respect to European influence, and Austria so thoroughly Russianized as never to recover her original integrity. The treaty of 1815 is based upon the preservation of the *status quo*; will the *status quo* exist in case the Czar subsidizes the boy-Emperor of Austria and holds him as his vassal? It requires far less knowledge of the political highways of Europe than Lord Palmerston is possessed of, not to know that the road to Constantinople is as easy through Vienna as through Belgrade.

SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

The Lord Mayor gave one of his grand banquets at the Mansion-house on Saturday, July 7, to nearly two hundred of the leading scientific and literary men of the day. The party included the Earl of Rosse, the Marquis of Westminster, Earl de Grey, the Bishops of London, Llandaff, and Norwich, the Dean of Westminster, Sir Henry de la Beche, and other gentlemen connected with scientific departments of Government, the Council of the Royal Society, a majority of the Royal Academicians, several members of Parliament, most of the professors of the London Colleges and Hospitals, and many gentlemen connected with the Press and general literature. Lord John Russell, Lord Brougham, and a few others, were mentioned as "unavoidably absent."

In proposing the toast of the Royal Society, the Lord Mayor recalled the fact that this distinguished body held its early meetings not far from the hall in which the company were assembled—

Now that members had obtained more splendid accommodation, he was glad to afford them the opportunity of renewing their acquaintance with the city. It was one of his highest honours, that on a recent occasion he had been invited to their board, and had his health drunk as Chief Magistrate—the only individual unconnected with the Royal Society upon whom such a distinction had been bestowed.

The Earl of Rosse, in acknowledging the compliment, descanted in an appropriate manner on the importance and value of science, even taking the lowest ground of the mere utilitarian—If it were not in bad taste, it would be needless for him, in the presence of such a company, to recommend science for its own sake; but they might perhaps forget that scientific speculations, however abstruse, had had usually in the end a practical bearing; leading step by step to practical results, teaching us to change the shape and adapt the products of nature for the use of man. Surrounded on every side by the comforts and luxuries of civilized life, we should remember, that for all these we are mainly indebted to the labours of ingenious philosophers, who, toiling for the pure love of science, often unheeded, perhaps unknown, had brought to light principles, at the time perhaps apparently barren and unproductive, but destined to produce the most wonderful fruits. When a principle was discovered, and almost immediately afterwards applied, the world saw at once the connexion between theory and practice. Professor Oersted made the discovery that a magnetic needle, through the agency of a voltaic current, became invested with artificial polarity; and, as one of the results, we obtained the electric telegraph. When we use that astonishing machine, and convey inteligence by it with the rapidity of thought, we are apt to forget the debt of gratitude we owe to the distinguished philosopher who furnished us, as it were, with a new sense—a new faculty. But the principle discovered might not for a long time be applied to practice. We are conveyed from town to town with the velocity of the wind, trusting implicitly to engineering science; or carried from port to port over the trackless ocean by means of nautical science; but for whatever there is of certainty in engineering or nautical science, we are indebted to those geometers who have worked and brought out a variety of deductions apparently the most inapplicable to practice—speculations about lines, and circles, and curves, and angles, made two thousand years ago. So close is the connexion between science when theoretic and everything the world calls practical, useful, and valuable, that, taking the whole range of our manufactures, not an art we possess but is traceable to the discovery of some principle. In science manufactures had their origin. Manufactures are but science applied to practice. Being, then, pre-eminent in manufactures, is it not fit we should be pre-eminent in science also? Is it not possible, if we fall behind the world in science, we may fall behind in manufactures too?

Every gentleman present was fully alive to the importance of science with reference to its action on the mind of man, bringing out the wonderful faculties of his nature, training, elevating, and enobling it, to comprehend the works of creation; teaching it that everywhere in the works of the Creator, whether most minute or gigantic, perfection reigned—design and contrivance at once perfect and everlasting.

The Bishop of London ascribed the toast of his health to the office he held in the Royal Academy as its Chaplain.

He considered it no slight privilege to have been connected with that distinguished body for now 22 years. There is a natural if not a necessary connection between religion, art, and science. He need hardly remind them that ancient art attained its greatest splendour when employed in illustrating the mythology of the Greeks and Romans. The masterpieces of Christian art are still to be found over Catholic altars; and although the severer genius of our own Reformed Church disowns the assistance of painting as an adjunct to those means by which devotion is excited, yet she does not disdain, but on the contrary most cordially and respectfully invites, the assistance of the sister arts of sculpture and architecture. With the finest specimens of these the city of London abounds. With respect to science, there is not merely a natural but a necessary connexion between it and religion. What is science but the knowledge of truth? Science cannot but illustrate the glories of Christianity. The Holy Scriptures are but truth—truth unmixed with error; and he could not but remark that some of the most conclusive, convincing evidences of the existence, benevolence, and wisdom of the Diety, have been furnished by distinguished professors of science. He would not enumerate examples, but the dying testimony of Laplace was—"Whatever you do, never part with religion; never consent to the overthrow of your religion. When you overthrow that, you overthrow all good government, all civil rights, all social happiness."

MR. J. P. HUBBARD has been appointed SHIPPING REPORTER to *The Sydney Morning Herald.*

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